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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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EFFECTIVENESS OF WEST AFRICAN CURRENCY UNION ANALYZED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Aug 86 p 10

[Article by Carola Kaps: "Africa's Currency Union Shows Discipline and Solidarity. CFA Franc Is Legal Tender in 13 States. France Supports System. Joint Reserves"]

[Text] Dakar--The semicircular office tower of the Central Bank of the West African States (BCEAO) rises behind high walls, surrounded by well-tended parks, and completely untouched by the colorful African hustle and bustle in the hopelessly clogged up streets of the Senegalese capital of Dakar. In this architecturally pleasing structure, some 600 officials work on the monetary and credit policies of the seven member states of the West African Currency Union (UMOA), including the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Benin, Togo, Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. The common legal tender of these seven states is the franc of the African Currency Union, CFA in short. The sole responsibility for its issuance rests with the BCEAO.

A sister organization, completely identical with the West African Currency Union, combines an additional six African states--Cameroon, Gabon, Chad, Congo, the Central African Republic, and Equatorial Guinea--into the Central African Currency Union. Here too, the common legal tender is the CFA, issued by the Central African central bank. Since 1974, both unions have, in addition to the central bank, a development bank that handles regional development issues.

The currency union, which unlike the European currency system is operational and has a common currency that covers one-third of all Black African nations, is a product of French colonialism. Some say that this is one of the few positive facets of the colonial heritage; others criticize it as an instrument of continued dependence on France, an obstacle to autonomous self-sustained development of the African nations.

Organizationally, France does no longer play an important role since the 1974 UMOA reform. Except for two French advisors, the BCEAO is entirely Africanized and largely independent in the formulation of its monetary and credit policies. The only representation of France, like that of all other member countries, is on the bank's board of directors, where each has two representatives. However, she plays no role in the UMOA council of ministers which is responsible for the system's global credit ceiling. Neither have the national

loan committees any French participation. This is also true for the Central African Currency Union.

The most important pillar supporting the franc zone structure--besides the 13 African states, the Islamic Republic of the Comoro Island and the French territories (Departements outre mer) are part of the system--is the convertibility obligation to which France has committed herself vis-a-vis the member countries. The exchange rate of the CFA against the French franc is fixed (1 French franc equals 50 CFA francs), and this linkage makes it also freely convertible into other currencies. Guarantor of this characteristic of the CFA, which is remarkable in the African context, is a so-called "operating account" the various central banks of the franc-zone system maintain at the Bank of France. Through this operating account, into which the member countries pay part of their currency reserves, an unlimited credit line is theoretically available to them. At least on paper, the West and Central African states do not have to worry about incurring debts, because the overdraft facility ensures that their creditors can count on being paid on time.

With the support of their great godfather France, the two African currency zones, since their independence, have enjoyed monetary stability and much more prestige in international credit markets than their neighbors who, while just as poor, are fending for themselves. Whereas the latter with their inconvertible currencies had to live with a chronic lack of foreign exchange and economic conditions that, in many instances, got increasingly worse in a vicious circle of devaluations, black markets, and smuggling, the 13 could always rely on France to save them in emergency situations.

Senegal Benefits Most

Particularly Senegal, which, because of her glorious colonial past as the center of French West Africa, never learned to live within its means, has profited from French generosity. Since UMOA was established in 1962, Senegal has shown year after year a frequently rising deficit in its operating account. Although the country has curbed its monetary expansion significantly as required under the terms of the agreement, and although it has increasingly tightened its belt under the supervision of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Senegal, unlike other countries with serious balance of payments deficits and debt obligations, did not have to adopt drastic austerity measures.

However, the other six UMOA members have also enjoyed the luxury of the French cushion which, besides the overdraft facility, includes budgetary assistance, development assistance, technical assistance, and export subsidies for raw materials. During the 1980-85 crisis years, all seven members were deeply indebted to France as a result of the combination of droughts, falling raw material prices, rising interest rates, and the high dollar value.

Today, after several years of considerable adjustment efforts in all seven member countries and with the incipient economic upturn in the wealthiest union member, the Ivory Coast, the UMOA as a whole is showing again a surplus

in its operating account (as of April 1986 almost \$300 million). Only two countries, Senegal and Benin, continue to operate in the red.

The situation of the Ivory Coast, which earns more than 40 percent of the union's total gross national product, determines whether the zone has a surplus or deficit with the Bank of France. Compared with the Ivory Coast, the other economic midgets are of hardly any consequence. Nevertheless, their surplus earnings help support the various debtor countries--especially Senegal.

With the agreement to pool their foreign exchange reserves, the member countries basically have committed themselves to solidarity with their weaker partners. According to the agreement with the French central bank, all members are required to keep 65 percent of their foreign exchange reserves in the operating account; they are free to spend the remainder outside the franc zone. However, whenever a country is sliding into a deficit, the other members are obligated to make up for it by depositing their free reserves in the operating account. UMOA's five years of deficit have shown French willingness to support the entire system financially, provided the members have exhausted all other financial resources, such as the repatriation of foreign assets and International Monetary Fund drawing rights, and have introduced strict reform programs.

Discipline and solidarity are the great plus factors of the franc zone, which time and again are coming up in conversations with African businessmen. They also mention the stable rate of exchange that stimulates the mobility of capital, including theoretically foreign investment. On the other hand, university circles are frequently viewing the system as perpetuating the dependence on France. They claim that it keeps the members from diversifying their external relations and that the UMOA has proven to be an effective brake on genuine economic integration. Historically, they say, the system's sole objective has been to integrate the zone with the motherland. Beyond that, the currency stability has had a negative effect on the industrialization and development efforts of the individual states. The uneven development and growth levels in the member countries should have been dealt with through changes in the foreign exchange relationships.

The governor of the BCEAO, Abdoulaye Fadiga from the Ivory Coast, who has headed the monetary institution for the past 12 years, simply rejects as malicious any criticism of the currency union and of France's role. "Those who criticize the system," he says verbatim, "don't like us, want to keep us small and economically weak." He says he is thoroughly familiar with the system and it has nothing but advantages for the member states. The future needs regional unions. In its analyses, the International Monetary Fund has also come to the conclusion that the advantages of the system outweigh the existing disadvantages.

Aversion to Colonial Ties

Criticism may, in fact, be due to deeply rooted aversion to the old colonial ties rather than to genuine deficiencies of the system: because, although France continues to be the UMAO's major trading partner, her role has declined

significantly in favor of other Western countries. In 1962, France supplied 64 percent of all West African imports; today, they make up a narrow one-third. In the strongest member state, the Ivory Coast, the French share of total exports has shrunk from 50 percent in 1961 to only 19 percent today.

It is true that most trade and banking routes of the seven West African states continue to be lead to Paris. French firms get contracts on a preferred basis because of their traditional ties or for the sake of simplicity in foreign exchange and administrative matters. Nonetheless, foreign experts believe that France's benefits are of a political rather than economic nature. In their view, France allows herself the costly luxury of the franc zone in order to be able to continue certain global claims in the power parallelogram of the two superpowers.

A closer examination of the legitimate criticism that the currency union has made no contribution to regional economic integration shows that only to a very limited extent is this the fault of the system. Rather, there is evidence of structural weaknesses in this community of states. The main reason why trade among the members of the West African economic community has continued to be small despite tariff harmonization is that almost all of the poor countries, which depend on monocultures, produce the same; no comparative advantage and no cost differences stimulate trade.

The originally negative effects of the rigid exchange ratio with the French franc and the absence of exchange rate alignments among the members were largely offset by the severe devaluation of the franc and the transition to floating in the 1970's. More recently, the member states have attempted to make up for the differences in exchange rates by using other instruments, such as export subsidies or import levies. Even the International Monetary Fund, who has imposed drastic devaluations on nearly all other African states, has never touched the exchange rate in its stabilization programs for the UMOA countries. In spite of many banking supervision and credit control shortcomings, the Monetary Fund seeks to keep the system. None of the participating nations has the necessary expertise or discipline to set up a well-functioning currency system and to stick to the rules, the experts of the Monetary Fund say. Regardless of the shortcomings of the BCEAO control system, the detailed agreement with the Bank of France provides for sufficient control which no country is able to elude for any length of time.

Nonmembers, too, view discipline and solidarity as being beneficial. There is no other way to explain Mali's return in 1984 to the UMOA fold after a 19-year absence, or Equatorial Guinea's accession to the Central African Currency Union. Guinea-Conakry's accession is imminent; only Mauritania, as the only country of former French West Africa, continues to stay away.

7821
CSO: 3420/53

FRG FIRMS ACTIVE IN OCEAN, INLAND SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
22 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by W.AN, Frankfurt: "Development Assistance for Shipping. German Engineers Doing Brisk Business in Coastal Africa"]

[Text] Since the most recent survey (in BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT of 10 October 1985), German consulting engineers have again been able to procure large-scale inclusion in African port and shipping projects, especially in the eastern and western parts of the continent. The FRG frequently provides significant development assistance for such projects, which has a positive effect on the award of contracts to German engineering consultants.

The engineering firm for shipping technologies Ingo Schlueter GmbH & Co., Flensburg, has been awarded consulting contracts for the procurement of ships by the Cape Verde Islands, the People's Republic of the Congo, Gabon and the Sudan. On the Cape Verde Islands, two multi-purpose ships are involved. The Federal Government has committed itself to the Cape Verde Islands for more than DM 15 million, which are designed to cover consulting services expenses incurred by the state-owned Cape Verde Shipping Company during the 1985/86 period. Earlier, the KfW (Reconstruction Credit Institution) agreed to a DM 12 million subsidy for the purchase of a second freight and passenger ship, in which Schlueter is also involved.

In the People's Republic of the Congo, Schlueter was hired for the third phase of a project to purchase inland water craft. The FRG has granted DM 10 million in capital assistance for the purchase of ships that will be used to transport tropical timber. In the OPEC country of Gabon, Schlueter is providing advice on the purchase of a combined freight and passenger ship. In the Sudan, Schlueter has won consulting contracts for the procurement of river boats and the delivery of river ferries. In 1985, the FRG increased its development aid for Sudanese inland shipping by DM 3 million.

The HPC Hamburg Port Consulting GmbH, Hamburg, which is part of the Hamburg Port and Storage A.G., has received new contracts from Ghana, Guinea and Mozambique. In Ghana, HPC is engaged in repairing that country's ports. In Guinea, HPC is involved on three fronts. It is providing financial advice to the port authority, preparing a study on the use of electronic data processing (EDP), and it has extended its technical assistance contract with

the port authority. In 1985, the FRG committed DM 9 million to Guinea as part of its technical assistance program. In addition, DM 2 million were reprogrammed from an earlier commitment. These amounts are to be used, among other things, to support the port management. Mozambique has hired HPC to supervise the repair of port cranes; the expenditures will be funded by the FRG.

The Prof Dr Lackner & Partners Consulting Engineering GmbH & Co., Bremen-Vegesack, has obtained new contracts from Guinea, Togo and Zaire. In Guinea, a new order is for the expansion of Conakry port. The Federal Government has contributed DM 16 million to this project. The order for the expansion of Conakry port was awarded to Dyckerhoff & Widmann Inc. (Dywidag), Munich.

The firm of Lackner & Partners has been in Togo for a long time. The new orders in that country are for advisory services for the construction of fender equipment in Lome harbor, the construction of a grain transshipment installation, the expansion of the harbor zone and security equipment in a phosphate transshipment installation. Zaire has hired Lackner & Partners to prepare a report on the Moanda-Banana deep-water port at the mouth of Zaire river.

The Uniconsult United Transport Consulting GmbH, Hamburg, has been commissioned by Ghana, Togo and Cameroon to prepare studies on bulk transportation. Uniconsult also accepted a contract to advise Cameroon on dams and a subcontract for the preparation of a national transportation plan. In Togo, it has been entrusted with providing consulting services for Lome port. In Liberia, it is doing a study on how to set up a shipping business, and in Mozambique, it is preparing another study on transit transportation.

The Shiptraco Ship & Transport Consultants GmbH, Schenefeld, was able to obtain additional orders in the People's Republic of the Congo and in Mali and Somalia. In the People's Republic of the Congo, Shiptraco has a contract to continue its consulting services with the state-owned Agence Transcongolaise des Communications (ATC), which manages shipping operations on the Congo (also named Zaire) river and its Ubangi and Shari tributaries. In Mali, it has been asked to advise the shipyard and shipping line of the Compagnie Malienne de Navigation (CMN), Koulikoro, whose ships travel on the Niger river between Koulikoro and Gao. The FRG provides financial support for water transportation on the Niger. In Somalia, Shiptraco continues to advise the SSA & L Shipping Company.

Ghana has commissioned the GOPA Company for Organization, Planning and Training mbH, Bad Homburg v.d.H., to manage the transportation system on Lake Volta, which has a dam near Akosombo. The FRG has contributed a significant amount of capital aid to improve traffic on Lake Volta. In Zaire, GOPA has been awarded a consulting contract for the procurement of materials for the country's shipyards.

The Central African Republic has included the Gitec Consult GmbH, Duesseldorf, in the second phase of its ferry repair project. The Geri Engineering GmbH,

Frankfurt, a subsidiary of the Philipp Holzmann construction company, Frankfurt, has obtained from the Cape Verde Islands a contract as a consortium partner to do a feasibility study on shipping. In addition, the island state has awarded a subcontract to the Dr Ing Walter GmbH & Co. International-DIWI, Essen, to advise a repairshop on how to repair ship engines.

7821

CSO: 3420/58

ANGOLA

REPORTAGE ON VARIOUS ECONOMIC SECTORS

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese No 15 Aug 86 pp 27-33

[Article: "Angola-Portugal: Beginning of Rapprochement?"]

[Excerpts] "Our attitude toward Portugal is one of openness, and there have recently been talks to increase the cooperation," declared the Angolan state minister for the production area, Pedro Van Dunem, during his recent visit to Madrid. According to the Angolan minister's statements, Portugal is better equipped than any other country to participate in all areas of Angola's development. Pedro Van Dunem went on to say that the Portuguese businessman holds all the potential, and that the one thing needed is for Portugal to create financial and banking mechanisms that would allow for more active participation.

The Angolan leader also announced that a study is well under way on a type of cooperation involving Portuguese financial participation in enterprises operating in Angola and that of Angolan capital in Portuguese enterprises. It should be noted that the reactivation of the Joint Portuguese-Angolan Commission would appear to be imminent; something that could afford a greater heightening of the economic rapprochement between the two countries, which has been damaged for political reasons.

Meanwhile, in the middle of last month, Luanda was visited by the Portuguese state secretary for foreign affairs and cooperation, Azevedo Soares, who discussed with his Angolan counterpart, Afonso Van Dunem, matters relating to Portuguese foreign policy, bilateral relations, and issues associated with Southern Africa. Both Angola and Portugal attribute major significance to this visit, part of a Portuguese "offensive" which also took Azevedo Soares to Maputo.

Austerity and Cooperation

The MPLA Central Committee, meeting at the end of June in the Angolan capital, again recommended a reinforcement of the austerity measures in the spending on cooperation and technical assistance.

The reasons which prompted the Angolan authorities to make a large-scale curb on spending are associated with the decline in the price of oil which brought

about a deterioration in the country's economic and financial situation. In this connection, the MPLA Central Committee (the country's leadership organ) assigned the government the task of reorganizing the banks and undertaking a more stringent control over the management of the exchange budget.

Moreover, the MPLA leadership recommended to the government the restructuring of the ministries in the productive area, freeing them from various intermediate services considered unnecessary for their operation.

The news media were also a target of several instructions indicating the need to improve and reinforce the mechanisms for their monitoring and control.

At the same time, it was recommended that there be an enhancement in the professional quality and politico-ideological training of journalists. It should be noted that there is no Ministry of Information in Angola. The news media are directly subordinate to the MPLA Central Committee's Department for the Ideological Area, which directs all the informational organs from a methodological standpoint.

But the real problem for the Angolan authorities at present (in addition to the war) is related to the country's economic and financial equilibrium. According to recent statements made by the Angolan minister for the production area, Pedro Van Dunem, the drop in oil prices has already caused the loss of a third of the revenue. Furthermore, Angola appears not to be very willing to abide by one of the decisions of OPEC aimed at reducing production; because this runs counter to Angolan internal plans which are aimed, on the other hand, at reinforcing production.

Finally, Angola is attempting to rapidly attract Western investment and, for this purpose, it has established an offensive with several European economic powers. In addition to Ismael Martins' visit to London, Pedro Van Dunem was in Paris, Madrid, and Rome, demonstrating Luanda's economic receptiveness to investments in priority areas of the Angolan economy, such as fishing and industries associated with the sea, and the maintenance and training of cadres.

Something no less important to economic equilibrium and streamlining: the recent promulgation of the Statute on the Cooperant Worker. For some time, the Angolan Government had been calling attention to the squandering of foreign exchange on certain foreign labor which often lacks the qualifications required for the discharge of the positions for which it had been contracted.

Moreover, there was also little concern over turning every cooperant into a trainer of native cadres, as the late President Neto wanted. The problem with some cooperants even reached the point where they engaged in a high degree of absenteeism. Now, the new law establishes the principle of the conveying of technical or scientific knowledge to the Angolan workers, as well as the payment of taxes and contributions based on regulations. Devised for the purpose of eliminating certain gaps and shortcomings, the new law also deals with the termination of the individual contracts for cooperation. The termination may

occur by mutual agreement, based on cancellation of the initiative on the part of the employing entity or the worker, and expiration; and in the first and second instances, the termination may occur at any time, regardless of the duration of the contract.

As for the employer's cancellation with just cause, or cancellation by the worker without just cause, it causes the latter to be obliged to compensate the company for a sum equivalent to 3 months' contractual wages. In such instances, the cooperant is obliged to leave the country within a period of 8 days following the time limit for an appeal.

Angola Exporting Wood

The Panga-Panga enterprise, which manufactures pressed wood essentially, has been authorized to export its products. At first glance, this fact may have gone unnoticed, because Angola is a country with abundant forests, a major natural resource. But the fact is that, when speaking about Angola, all of us usually think in terms of oil and coffee, and food imports.

Hence the importance of the first sale to the Italian Industrial Technological Lumber Company (STIL) of millions of square meters of sheets (nearly 123 million of top quality) which were of excellent quality, worth nearly \$80,000. It should be stressed that Panga-Panga recently won the gold medal at the Leipzig Fair (in the Democratic Republic of Germany), which will afford it greater recognition on the international market.

Former FNLA Official Named General Director

Johnny Pinock Eduardo, a former prominent member of Holden Roberto's FNLA, was recently named by the Angolan minister of energy and petroleum, Pedro Van Dunem, to the position of general director of the Oil Services Enterprise (ESPA), according to a report carried by ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency].

Some observers think that this measure is part of a more extensive MPLA policy to integrate into the country's legal context all the members of the former FNLA, as well as those from UNITA and FLEC who repudiate their former organizations. It should be recalled that Johnny Eduardo became FNLA's prime minister of the Transitional Government resulting from the Alvor accords, along with Jose Ndele from UNITA, and Lopo do Nascimento of MPLA.

Expelled from Luanda in mid-1975 and from the northern part of the country at the beginning of the next year, FNLA gathered its members in Kinshasa, while still maintaining some battalions in the jungle. However, many members of the military have joined MPLA, receiving training in the FAPLA.

2909
CSO: 3442/2

UNITA SAID CONSIDERING CEASE-FIRE, MPLA TALKS

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 23 Aug 86 p 16

[Text] The main topic of discussion at UNITA's congress, which will take place in the next few days at Jonas Savimbi's headquarters in Jamba, in far southeast Angola, is "an analysis of the peace problem in Angola." This information was given to EXPRESSO yesterday by a reliable source from within UNITA who asked not to be identified.

UNITA would be willing to accept a cease-fire in the war that has been going on for 11 years if talks can be held with the MPLA, the source said. "We repeat our willingness to engage in a dialogue as the only way to end conflict in Angola," he said, adding that "direct negotiations with the MPLA are the only way to break out of the impasse the country is in."

According to UNITA, the congress, which will remain in session "as long as there is something to discuss," is anticipating about 2,000 delegates "from all over the country" and some Western delegations.

Initially, UNITA would be willing to enter into contacts "to discuss the situation unconditionally." These would be followed by other formal or informal contacts designed to end the conflict and bring about a "multi-party transition" which would culminate in "elections throughout Angola."

Negotiations with UNITA are "out of the question" for the Luanda government, which refuses to make any contact with Savimbi's movement. However, some sources admit informally that dialogue might be possible at some point in the future, but "never with Jonas Savimbi," who is accused of "carrying out Pretoria's orders."

Luanda is firmly convinced that if Namibia were independent and South African support for UNITA were cut off, UNITA "wouldn't last more than two or three years." UNITA sources contacted yesterday by EXPRESSO claimed control of parts of southern Angolan provinces and insisted that Cuito Cuanavale, an important FAPLA base, had been neutralized last week.

UNITA has systematically denied South African support in the attack on this base.

Luanda, for its part, claims that Pretoria's troops were involved in combat. Neither claim can be confirmed. The most recent word on the subject was a

statement made last week by a State Department spokesman in Washington, who said, "We (the US government) have reasons to believe that the attack (on Cuito Cuanavale) was launched from Namibia."

8844
CSO: 3442/306

SAVIMBI ON INTERNAL FACTIONS, IMPROVING UNITA'S INTELLIGENCE

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 12 Sep 86 p 27

[Article by Antonio Duarte]

[Text] Jamba, Angola--UNITA's Sixth Congress has ended in Jamba, southeastern Angola. In a 3-hour speech lasting until dusk, delivered in the presence of nearly 4,000 Angolans, Jonas Savimbi criticized his party's intelligence and administration department, and called upon the 2,150 delegates to the congress to respond fully to the question, "What is UNITA's strength?" The UNITA leader considered the possibility that MPLA might start operating in Zambia, and openly discussed his movement's internal difficulties.

The UNITA strategy for the next 4 years was delineated at the Sixth Congress of Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement which is opposing the Luanda government and the presence of Soviets and Cubans in Angola with arms.

Included among the questions debated at the UNITA Congress were the formulation of bases for the UNITA/MPLA dialogue; UNITA's future relations with the countries neighboring Angola; the position toward possible Zambian intervention in Angola's internal conflict; Namibian independence and the war in Angola; "apartheid" and the economic sanctions against South Africa; the development of relations with the European countries, and optimization of relations with Washington after the Reagan/Savimbi meeting; religious freedom and the Catholic Church's position toward the Angolan conflict; the improvement of UNITA's administrative and intelligence system; and the creation of an awareness among the delegates of the need for greater and more effective political action.

Criticism of UNITA Cadres and Internal Divisions

"What is UNITA's strength?" asked Jonas Savimbi several times, addressing the crowd which was withstanding the torrid sun of the "Land at World's End."

He began by noting: "It is no longer possible, nor even acceptable, that a plenary sixth congress should fail to answer this question over a period of days. I am talking about our capacity for mobilization and recruitment, our capacity for conveying our ideas and our struggle to the villages, and to the urban and rural areas; because all Angolans are opposed to the Cubans' presence."

Thus, Jonas Savimbi's address began with criticism of the UNITA cadres who have not succeeded in carrying out the mobilization of the people at strategic points in the national territory which UNITA has found it difficult to penetrate. He gave the example of Luanda, where UNITA rebels were captured and shot. But he cited Huambo, Mochico and Bie (erroneously called Quito, according to Savimbi), as towns in which the UNITA troops and cadres have done good work.

The most severe criticism was made by Savimbi regarding the intelligence department, the party's informational system. The Department of Intelligence and Propaganda will cease to use the term "propaganda." According to Jonas Savimbi, UNITA must only engage in intelligence. However, there are difficulties, as he admitted. UNITA (its leader claimed) "has more information than MPLA has on what is happening in Angola," but it has not succeeded in "conveying a tenth of the truth to the world."

Amid the criticism of intelligence, Savimbi suddenly brought up the issue of UNITA's internal divisions, declaring specifically that, when he went to the U.S., there were some who upheld propositions different from his regarding the profile of the party's leadership. But, in his opinion, only UNITA's present leadership is equipped to hold talks with MPLA. Here, in a more direct reference to isolated meetings between members of UNITA and MPLA, there may have arisen the idea that the negotiations would be easier without Savimbi and without Nzau Puna (UNITA's secretary general), the party's number two man. Savimbi remarked, in his theatrical oratorical style reminiscent of Samora Machel, that UNITA must produce a leadership with political awareness.

And immediately thereafter, Savimbi gave an unexpected example: "I was in Portuguese territory enroute from the U.S., and I had occasion to read a pamphlet of the election campaign for the presidency of the republic in that country, entitled '10 Reasons to Vote for Mario Soares.' On the other side of the pamphlet there were the 10 reasons for not voting for Freitas do Amaral. Then I said: 'Mario Soares will win.' That is an example of political awareness. Political awareness is necessary. The Angolan people are entitled to expect that awareness of us; an awareness capable of conveying a sense of what others do not understand."

"What is UNITA's strength?" Jonas Savimbi asked the question again, and then stressed: "A strategy cannot be devised without our first carefully counting and well defining what our strength is."

Anticipating the decisions of the congress, Jonas Savimbi defined what he interprets "UNITA's strength" to be.

"What is happening in Southern Africa has and will have a very strong impact on UNITA, but the future of the Angolan situation will also influence the situation in Southern Africa."

Among the issues involving the external area posed for the congress' consideration, Jonas Savimbi called attention to the possibility that Kaunda's Zambia

might allow MPLA invasions in the areas controlled by UNITA, crossing the Zambian border; but he gave assurance that UNITA would never enter a neighboring country, even if attacked.

'Apartheid' and Sanctions Against South Africa

Jonas Savimbi subsequently claimed that UNITA favors the independence of Namibia, and that the congress would have to make an unequivocal statement regarding this issue, heeding the fact that the south will have a hostile regime, headed by SWAPO. The head of the Angolan rebels gave a reminder that, for a long time, UNITA had trained the Namibian guerrillas. "SWAPO gave us weapons," said Savimbi, "and we gave them training." With regard to South Africa, the UNITA leader cited the constant state of insecurity in that country, and declared himself opposed to "apartheid," nevertheless giving the EEC a warning about economic sanctions against the South African regime: "The West must take care that South Africa does not become another satellite of the Soviet Union." Savimbi asked: "Who wants the Soviet Union to gain another position in Africa?"

The UNITA Sixth Congress also debated freedom of religion and a message of congratulation for the Catholic Church for the position that it has assumed in Angola, calling attention to the Protestant Church for not speaking out on the Angolan tragedy.

Sparing MPLA

Jonas laid the blame for the tragedy on the intervention of the Cubans and the Soviet Union in Angolan territory. In his attacks, it was noted that the UNITA leader spared the MPLA, fiercely underscoring the internationalist intervention in Angolan territory. Before the congress opening, speaking in Jamba with CDS deputy and head of the Centrist Youth, Manuel Monteiro, who came here at the invitation of the rebel movement, Jonas Savimbi reportedly declared: "This war is unjust; Angolans are killing Angolans on behalf of foreign interests." This has been the tone of his most recent oratorical addresses and speeches at internal meetings on Angolan territory. He himself says: "No one can talk about the war, or about peace in Angola, except UNITA and MPLA. We want to continue talking with MPLA, provided MPLA accepts it clearly. Up until now, Eduardo dos Santos has only admitted that members from both sides have met. Santos is head of MPLA, and I am head of UNITA. The head of Angola is missing."

The UNITA Congress, considered the most important one in this phase of the civil war, will also decide on the problems involving the administrative system which, according to Jonas Savimbi, is not operating well. He claims that UNITA has failed in the distribution of food to the people and the troops. The rebel leader claims: "We want to seek self-sufficiency in food."

Included among the delegates to the UNITA Sixth Congress are two Angolans with Portuguese nationality residing in Lisbon, Carlos Fontoura and Miranda Dias.

2909
CSO: 3442/2

'INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS' DISSEMINATE ANTI-MPLA INFORMATION

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 23 Aug 86 p 24

[Article by Carlos da Matta: "Angolan Belligerents Concerned"]

[Text] Attacks on the Kuito Kuanavale Air Base reflected UNITA's concern about the build-up of MPLA forces at the strategic base. But Luanda also has headaches, particularly the growing critical factions which are now getting publicity in the international press.

There is no armed conflict without psychological action or a war of communes, and Angola is prolific in this regard. The two belligerents never agree on events and each one invariably accuses the other of covering up their respective foreign allies' involvement.

This is what is happening in the recent attacks on the Kuito Kuanavale Air Base, which the minister of defense in Luanda blames on South Africa, an accusation accepted by several foreign governments.

UNITA, however, insists that it is solely responsible for the strike, and independent observers in the Angolan capital point out that there was no mention of South African aircraft, believing it unlikely that the South African Defense Force would deploy a unit so far beyond its borders (300 km) without air cover.

This unit, denounced as the aggressor by Luanda, is the famous "Buffalo Battalion" made up of black soldiers, some of whom are Angolan.

UNITA counters that after the attack its soldiers were bombed by MiG-21's and MiG-23's "piloted by Cubans," which, the same observers say, is also unlikely for two reasons: (1) the People's Republic of Angola already has a large number of national pilots for these fighters (if inexperienced) and (2) both the Cubans and the Soviets avoid direct engagements below the Namibe-Menongue Line.

"Independent Democrats"

Another controversial topic is the most recent communique issued by the MPLA-PT Politburo, which attacks the majority of the international press and urges the public not to help disseminate international publications in Angola. Any public criticism of Angolan authorities is prohibited, so the dissemination referred

to is clandestine and done by means of photocopies. Over time, this practice has contributed to the formation of spontaneous groups in Angola who are being called "independent democrats."

Until now they had been groups energetically dedicated to obtaining documents from human rights groups and foreign articles on social communication. Now the human rights groups are actively seeking information on these groups, and one of the world's largest Portuguese radio stations broadcasting to Africa (which has a large audience in Angola) has given them a few minutes of air time, irritating the powers that be.

An activist that we interviewed, who was visibly surprised at the attention given to what he called "our modest contribution," stressed that the goal of this trend of thought is only to "promote a climate conducive to peace and democracy, so we do not consider ourselves hostile to any Angolan political force. We only condemn specific cases of human rights violations, the war and measures contrary to national interests."

The fact is that pressure on Kuito Kuanavale, the number one threat to Mavinga and Jamba, demonstrates UNITA's fear of the unusually large build-up of FAPLA men and materiel and the communique issued by the MPLA-PT Politburo reflected concern over growing criticism expressed by word of mouth and in the distribution of photocopies, whose existence cannot be covered up.

8844
CSO: 3442/306

BRIEFS

UNITA AGAINST MILITARY CONVOY TRAVEL--Foreigners, nationals, missionaries, and peasants are all advised to stop travelling in military convoys so that they do not have to face our firepower. This was disclosed in a communique issued by the Chief of General Staff last Saturday. This latest warning was published on the occasion of the capture of a considerable number of missionaries in Bie province on 14 September. They were captured in similar circumstances and were later freed near Chinguar village, between Huambo and Bie provinces, along the Benguela railroad. The statement goes on to say that as long as the MPLA refuses to negotiate peace with UNITA, the conflict's intensity can only increase. This is regrettable for innocent people caught in the crossfire. It adds that UNITA has in the past repeatedly appealed to the clergy and civilian population to take these warnings seriously. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa MB 1200 GMT 23 Sep 86] /12624

TWO YOUTH DELEGATIONS VISIT GDR--A JMPLA [Youthwing of the MPLA Labor Party] delegation led by Domingos Bartolomeu, JPMLA first secretary and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, is in the GDR attending the second (Journeys) of Friendship and Solidarity. The (?journeys) of Friendship and Solidarity. The (?journeys) are sponsored by the Free German Youth organization and will discuss issues related to holding the World Festival for Youth and Students. Meanwhile, another JMPLA delegation is in the GDR and has visited some industrial complexes in the (Halle) District of the (Mansfeld) mineral region. The delegation, led by Pedro Manuel Pacavira, has also visited the industrial capital of Eisleben where they learned about the measures being taken to preserve the historic and cultural heritage of the German people. Yesterday afternoon, the delegation visited young families living in several areas of the (Mansfeld) District and held talks with Free German Youth's grassroots organizations. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Sep 86 MB] /12624

ANGOP SIGNS COOPERATION PACT--In Prague yesterday the news agencies ANGOP of Angola, and CTK of Czechoslovakia signed a cooperation protocol. The protocol is an indication of the already existing links of cooperation between the two agencies, fruit of the excellent relations that bring the Angola and Czechoslovak peoples increasingly closer. Under the terms of the protocol ANGOP and CTK agreed to develop greater efforts in order to expand the exchange of information on the most prominent aspects of the political, economic, social and cultural development of the respective countries. A similar accord is scheduled to be signed between ANGOP and VNA of Vietnam at the end of the visit that ANGOP's director general has been making to that country since Tuesday. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Sep 86 MB] /12624

SOVIET CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES BOOK EXCHANGE, COOPERATION

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 17 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Nikolai Venediktov: "Books: An Important Area of Mozambique/USSR Cooperation"]

[Text]: The exchange of books, albums, publications, newspapers and stamps is an important area of cultural communication between the Soviet Union and Mozambique that has helped strengthen understanding between the two peoples and promote the cause of peace and social progress.

The exchange largely takes place through Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga and the Mozambican National Book and Record Institute, which signed a cooperative agreement in 1976. In the ten years since the document was signed, the exchange has seen rapid and efficient development. In 1985, Mozambicans received twice as many Soviet books as in the previous year (about 450,000). The books deal with political subjects, scientific topics, and fiction and include instructional materials and children's books. The books were sent by Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga for distribution to various educational institutions in Mozambique formerly run by the National Book and Record Institute.

Books by Mozambican authors and collections of Mozambican folklore have been translated and published in the Soviet Union. A book of poetry by Jose Craveirinha was released a short time ago. In 1985 Khudozhestvennaia Literatura Publishing House put out a collection of Mozambican stories entitled "Tempestade" [Storm].

Detskaia Literatura Publishing House (children's books) has published 600,000 copies of Mozambican folk tales in Russian. Three hundred thousand copies of "Coracao Solitario" Lonely Heart, a fairy tale, were printed in the Ukraine, in the language of that republic. Works by Rui Nogar, Luis Bernardo Honwana Rui Noronha and other authors have also been published in the USSR.

Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga's participation at the next Maputo fair will assuredly further the development of this bilateral cooperative program. The Soviet bookselling agency plans to exhibit 500 titles in Spanish and Portuguese at FACIM-86.

The works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, documents and materials on the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and works by Soviet scientists on contemporary political problems will be prominently displayed at the exhibition.

The Soviet pavilion will also display works on the natural sciences, power generation, machine building, metallurgy, radio and electronics, agriculture, construction, various guides and manuals, instructional materials, and conversation manuals and dictionaries for Russian-language students.

The fiction section will include works by classic Russian and Soviet writers: Leo Tolstoy, Maxim Gorki, Mikhail Sholokhov, Mikhail Bulgakov, Boris Polevoi, etc.

In addition to books, the exposition will also display records, stamps and foreign-language newspapers and magazines.

8844

CSO: 3442/307

MANDLAKAZE PEASANTS ANNOUNCE MANIOC SURPLUS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 17 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Inacio Nhamtumbo: "Mandlakaze Peasants: 'There is too much Manioc; Come and Get It!'"]

[Text] "Our greatest problem is what to do with the manioc. We have huge surpluses of it. We can't even feed it all to the pigs. But we hear that there is hunger in Maputo, and we would like for truck owners to come here and buy it to help our brothers," said Helene Jorge Munguambe, OMM secretary in Indolene, a small town in Chidenguele about 30 km from the Mandlakaze district seat in Gaza Province.

We were engaged in a conversation full of humor, surrounded by about two dozen local residents and their leaders. They found out that we were from Information and everyone wanted to talk. They argued about who would speak.

"It's my turn. Bring me a short train like they have in Maputo. I can load it with manioc from my collective farm alone. All I need is hands to help me," said Antonio Mbaze, a resident of the village, knowing full well that no railway serves Indolene.

Since this area is only 20 km from the coast, "About how many boats could you fill from your collective alone? If you want, I could take you to another collective 3 km from here. If I left you there alone, you would be lost in all the manioc for sure," said Albino Carlos Chambole, president of the Eduardo Mondlane Farming Coop, which has about ten hectares in manioc to sell, adding, "In Maputo there are adults who weigh only 15 kg because they are starving, while we have pigs here that are so fat they can't get up. They are eating the manioc that could be eaten by our brothers."

We asked if they wouldn't like to eat the manioc themselves or use it for something else, such as making tapioca (usually eaten with manioc flour). To a man they said, "We do eat it and the pigs eat it, and we also make tapioca with it, but we are workers. We cannot eat the same thing every day, because the corn, sweet potatoes, rice and other foods have to be eaten, too. Haven't you noticed that you are the skinny ones here? We want truck drivers from Maputo to come and buy our manioc and save lives.

In an interview with Alberto Langane, Mandlakaze first secretary and administrator, we learned that in addition to Indolene, the villages of Madender and

Betula also have a lot of manioc and want to market it in Maputo, since there is hardly anyone in the entire province of Gaza who wants to buy it.

"I am very sorry that you cannot stay here longer. You could see with your own eyes what a surplus of manioc there is in Madender and Betula. At the last Provincial Assembly meeting we asked other districts to send trucks here and buy manioc. Unfortunately, only four or five trucks came from Xai-Xai, Chokwe and Guija, and this was only a drop in the bucket. They are right to ask for trucks from Maputo, and they are right when they say that all of them would go back loaded," said Langane, adding that in Madender and Betula they could load two or three trucks and trailers at a single collective farm.

Asked how to reach the sellers, Langane said that buyers could go either to the district seat or to the district seat of Chidenguele for directions to potential local sellers.

In this regard, at a district meeting closing the cashew nut marketing campaign, it was decided that the price would be 20 meticals per kg of manioc, or an average of 2,000 meticals for a hundred kilos.

However, according to Alberto Langane, the towns of Macuacua, Mamitelane, Canhine, Chicomo, Ponjuane and Chiducuane are threatened by a drought as bad as the one in 1983, for there has been no rain since January of this year, and the plantings have grown little or none at all, except for manioc, which is more resistant to the heat.

In 1983, thousands died of starvation in that district, and this is still remembered here.

8844
CSO: 3442/307

MOZAMBIQUE

CHIMOIO AIRPORT UNDERGOING REHABILITATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Jordao Domingos]

[Text] Rehabilitation and improvement works are presently being executed at the airport of Chimoio, capital of Manica Province. The works, according to Eugenio Matsinhe, Provincial Director for Transport and Communications [DPTC], comprise, for the time being, painting of the runway lines and the parking sign.

In effect, the painting of the runway lines and the parking sign is practically completed, and the final touches are now being applied. To pay for this work, the provincial government made available to the DPTC an amount of convertible currency to acquire the proper materials.

The Chimoio airport could acquire a lighted runway, which would depend on whether the Airport Enterprise of Mozambique gives the "green light," because this work requires imported equipment, which the province cannot presently afford.

"Here in the province, we have some necessary technical resources, such as personnel qualified for this type of operation, but we also depend on what the Airport Enterprise supplies us in terms of equipment that we can utilize," explained the director.

Meanwhile, electrification of the zone around the Chimoio airport has also been completed.

"We have already put into place the poles and necessary lamps around the installations, and we have mounted the generator that will provide electrical energy to the zone. The fact that we have not yet turned on the power is due to the lack of construction materials for building some protection to shelter the generator. But we hope to resolve this problem soon" he stated.

Hangar Construction Behind Schedule

Meanwhile, construction of a hangar capable of sheltering two small airplanes, begun at the end of 1984, has been suspended because of an enormous lack of construction materials, in particular cement and fiberglass sheets for the exterior.

"It is because Manica Province was provided with a small airplane in 1984 by the TTA [National Air Transport and Service Enterprise] to do our work. However, precisely because there is no hangar available, the airplane is still in Beira today, appearing here only when it is needed," commented the director of Transport and Communications.

On the same topic, he also said that he was hoping for the appointment of a pilot to operate exclusively in Manica.

In response to the question of maintaining the airplane, Eugenio Matsinhe said that this would have to be done in Beira, since the province does not have, nor will it be able to install in the near term, facilities that could address the needs that maintenance of an airplane would entail.

With regard to the construction works, the director pointed to existing plans for expanding the present waiting room.

"As soon as we have the construction materials we want, we will begin the work," he said.

Negotiations With Tete

Eugenio Matsinhe revealed, meanwhile, that negotiations with Tete Province for acquiring some materials for supplying the Chimoio airport would be resumed.

"In the next interprovincial meeting of the central zone, we will touch upon that subject. This is because the city of Tete has a new building (airport), and as such we could put materials from the old building to good use, providing they can be disassembled," Director Matsinhe explained.

The director also explained that negotiations were begun at the last meeting of this type, without arriving at any agreement.

Assuming that Tete is able to be convinced to provide Chimoio with the materials, Eugenio Matsinhe affirms that the current project would be simplified, and that some construction materials could even be dispensed with, and thus applied to other projects.

13026/6662
CSO: 3442/310

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

GAZA CASHEW MARKETING FIGURES--In the 1985-86 campaign, Gaza Province brought the most cashews to market, surpassing the anticipated target by some 161 percent. This announcement was made last Friday in the city of Xai-Xai, in a meeting between Trade Minister Aranda da Silva and cashew traders, who commemorated the end of the campaign. This number is triple that of the previous campaign, 1984-85. The highest amount obtained in the history of the province was 12,000 tons in 1981. The district of Mandlhakaze, in the northern part of the province, sold the most, followed by Chibuto. In the meeting with the minister, wholesalers, private merchants, and cooperative workers of the province committed themselves to increasing production to near the 12,000-ton level in the 1986-87 campaign, which will begin in the next few months. This commitment on the part of the merchants was made after the trade minister announced that transport and materials for cashew marketing would be provided within the anticipated time frame. Every district involved in the cashew marketing campaign received a new 9-ton truck. The District of Mandlhakaze also received a tractor and coupler. The producers and cooperatives who ended up buying the most cashews during the recent campaign were given cars, each with a 3-ton capacity. Delivery of the trucks and cars took place immediately after the meeting, in the presence of Governor Francisco Pateguana. At that time, the minister announced that all wholesalers could now begin stocking merchandise for the 1986-87 campaign. At the end of the ceremony, the wholesalers presented a check for 700,000 meticals, to support the electoral process that has been in progress across the country since the 15th. During the trip to Xai-Xai, Aranda da Silva was accompanied by Secretary of State for Cashew Alfredo Gamito. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 3] 13026/6662

MACHANGA SALT, FISH PRODUCTION HAMPERED--Fish and salt production in the Machanga District could, in the future, suffer serious setbacks if the administrative branch associated with the sector continues to neglect the industry's needs, in terms of materials for fishing and rehabilitation of the district's salt facilities. This problems was revealed by the local fishermen themselves, during a meeting headed by a provincial delegation on the general elections, led by Sofala Provincial Director for Transport and Communications Domingos Fernandes. During the meeting the fishermen presented a list of needs of the fishing and the salt industries which, according to their own statements, are basic requirements for increasing the level of production, it being known

that this matter is currently causing distortions in the correct development of the activities of those producers. Net, lines, buoys, lead weights, hooks, boat motors, food items, and means of transport for maintaining the flow of products from the interior to the district capital are what the fishermen require; while the salt producers need empty sacks to package the salt, metric scales, plastic buckets, boots, gloves, and other necessities. Domingos Fernandes placed the Fishing Cooperative of Beira in charge of prioritizing support for the fishermen's cooperatives. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 3] 13026/6662

BEIRA DRAINAGE SYSTEM SOON--The Beira drainage system construction works, which have been in progress since the beginning of the current year, are expected to be completed this October. The works are budgeted at 19 million escudos and comprise 2 phases, namely drainage of the canal in order to prevent flooding, and general repairs of the sluice-gates and embankments. Construction of the drainage system in Beira will not only contribute to agricultural development, but also aims at facilitating irrigation in the Chiveve valleys, while at the same time preventing flooding in the city's interior, as has occurred until now. The idea of constructing the drainage system came from the Ministry of Agriculture's MONAP Project. The works are relatively advanced, after a brief interruption due to a lack of stone. Special cement imported from West Germany is being used in the works. Completion of the works is of crucial importance to agricultural development in the Pungue River valleys and the banks of the Chiveve, while the beach erosion in that region is being combatted. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 3] 13026/6662

CSO: 3442/310

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

WARNING AGAINST RSA DUMMY CORPORATIONS--South African companies have been warned by the Swaziland Government not to use the country to make easy money. Derek Von Wissell, Swaziland's industry minister, says genuine investors will be welcomed and helped but he adds the Swazi Government will not tolerate South African companies intending to circumvent economic sanctions by setting up bases in Swaziland operating in what he calls grey areas. Mr Wissell says the country will not be jeopardized for the sake of few individuals who want to make easy money. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/66

EUROFUND FOR MODERNIZATION, EXPANSION OF COPPER MINING

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
18 August 86 p 2

[Article by ei., Luxembourg: "Eurofunds for Zambia. Copper Mining To Be Modernized and Expanded"]

[Text] The European Investment Bank has approved a 50-million-ecu loan for the company Gecamines-Exploitation (Generale des Carrières et des Mines) to help finance the reorganization and modernization of copper mining in Shaba. The loan has been granted under the Third Lome Agreement for a 15 year period. Its interest rate is 5 percent and includes an interest rebate from capital of the European Development Fund. The money that is now becoming available will be spent in the Zairian-Zambian "copperbelt" area which accounts for about 12 percent of the world's copper deposits and for more than half of its cobalt deposits.

The funds are earmarked for the reorganization of the Kolvici and Camoto-Dima processing plants, for processing the slags and waste gas of the Lumumbashi thermal plant and for some investments in steelworks which are designed to make the production of metal more efficient. The project is part of an overall program which includes the purchase of more efficient equipment, the modernization of antiquated ore-mining, -processing and -smelting plants, an electrical refinery, a training program, and preliminary work on mineralogical exploration, and technical studies for long-term development.

The overall objective of the program, which will probably take five years to complete and require total investments of 790 million ecus, is to increase the profitability of the plants as required by current price trends for copper and cobalt. Besides the European Investment Bank, also participating in financing the overall project are the World Bank, the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique in Paris and the African Development Bank. In addition, a request has been submitted to the EC for funds from Sysmin.

7821
CSO: 3420/58

CONTINUED WESTERN AID FOR EASING DEFICITS LESS CERTAIN

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
22 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by ff., Cape Town: "Zimbabwe's Deficit Growing. Western Donor Countries May Hesitate to Stop Gaps"]

[Text] Zimbabwe's budget estimate for 1986/87, listing 4 billion Zimbabwean dollars (Z-dollars) in expenditures and about 3 billion Z-dollars in revenue, shows a deficit of 1.04 billion (1985/86: 692 million) Z-dollars, most of which must be covered by domestic loans, since only 84 million Z-dollars can be placed abroad. The value-added tax was cut by 2.5 percent to 12.5 percent, and the income tax of low-income groups was slightly lowered, according to the economic journal FINANCIAL MAIL.

Since 1980, when it became a sovereign state, Zimbabwe has received foreign aid commitments for 2.6 billion dollars; of that amount, 1.6 billion dollars was paid out by late 1985, according to the Ministry of Finance in Harare, the country's capital. With 343 million dollars, the United States ranked first among the donor countries, followed by Great Britain with 221 million dollars. Some 21 percent of the aid funds disbursed so far was used to support the balance of payments, 12 percent went for education and 11.5 percent for the country's industrialization efforts. Since 1980, the state-trading nations committed total aid of 140 million dollars, 50 percent of which were to come from China and 25 percent from Yugoslavia.

The ministry indicated that the country would need a total of 4 billion dollars for investments over the next five years; 40 percent of that amount, or 1.6 billion dollars, would have to come from abroad. However, far-reaching political controversies between the Western industrial nations and the government may have put a serious damper on Western willingness to invest in Zimbabwe.

The Department of Business Studies at Harare University reports that, because of the country's worsening foreign-exchange situation and the effect this may have on the import of raw materials for the manufacturing industry, production in that sector is expected to expand by only 4 percent in 1986 (1985: 11 percent). While, in Z-dollars, its exports increased by 88 percent between 1980 and 1985, in U.S. dollars, they dropped by 5 percent during the same time period from 1.1 billion to 1.06 dollars.

The first effects of Zimbabwe's sanctions on the Cape country were an import embargo on coal, iron and steel, the discontinuation of air traffic, and a stop on the contractually guaranteed transfer of retirement pensions and dividends. The South African response was to handle Zimbabwean exports via Cape country's ports more slowly and make them more difficult. This should have a tremendous effect on Zimbabwean foreign trade and make it more expensive since these shipments consist primarily of maize and tobacco. It seems to be an illusion, at least at this time, to think that Zimbabwean goods can be properly handled through the Mozambique port of Maputo.

Due to extended and, timewise, favorable rainfalls, the 1986 crop in 1986 should be significantly larger than anticipated. The Grain Marketing Board, a state-controlled marketing organization, expects to harvest 1.68 million tons of maize, i.e., 0.2 million tons more than was predicted as recently as last March. That would be 0.16 million tons less than in the preseason, but twice as much as needed to meet domestic requirements. In 1985, Zimbabwe exported 0.5 million tons of maize, including 0.3 million tons to South Africa. The crop of "flue cured" tobacco should come to 114 million kilograms this year, compared with 106 million kilograms last year. That means the 132 million kilogram goal will not be met; however, since prices at the first auction in Harare turned out to be 11 percent higher than in 1985, prices for the entire year 1986 are expected to rise by about 18 percent. On the other hand, the cotton crop, which totaled 295,000 tons last year, would be down to 251,000 tons this year. But here again, prices have already begun to take a strong upward turn.

7821
CSO: 3420/58

INDIAN-MADE TRACTORS TO BE ASSEMBLED LOCALLY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 5 Sep 86 p 27

[Text]

A LOCAL farm equipment company is to apply for an allocation to import several India-made Ford 3600 47hp tractors, to be assembled locally from semi-knocked-down kits.

One of these units, imported by Duly and Co in 1985, was presented to Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe by visiting Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi at the Harare Agricultural Show last week.

This unit is now being tested at the Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Hatcliffe, whose interim report indicates the tractor is of the same standard as American- and European-produced ones, said Duly's project coordinator Sharna Rhodes.

The SKD kits will be assembled at Harare's Willowvale Motor Industries, and the initial local-content level of some 20% is intended to be increased, by local manufacture of those parts that can be produced economically and satisfactorily.

The Indian manufacturers, Escorts Ltd, who make the tractor under licence, have confirmed a programme for completely knocked-down kits to be produced in India for export to Zimbabwe.

The Indian Ford 3600 has parts compatibility with equivalent units produced anywhere in the world, said Ms Rhodes. There are already 161 British-made 3600s in Zimbabwe, mainly in the small-scale and commercial areas.

Escorts Ltd, based in New Delhi, is one of India's largest manufacturing and engineering companies, she said. Around 8 000 Indian Ford 3600s are built each year.

The tractor is driven by Ford three-cylinder water-cooled engine displacing 2 868cc, and has a 40hp power-take off developing 540rpm.

The vehicle has eight forward and two reverse gears and can lift 1 200kg on its Category 1 hydraulic linkage.

/9317
CSO: 3400/63

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY URGES EXPLOITATION OF 'INDIGENOUS' PIGS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 5 Sep 86 p 24

[Text]

THE tough "indigenous" pig, a scavenger whose Chinese or European ancestors are thought to have escaped from early settlers to interbreed with wild bushpigs, is to be the subject of a survey which may lead to greater pork production in the communal areas.

Its eagerness to multiply and its ability to survive has impressed pig breeders, who now have greater things in mind for the swine's progeny — an improved body shape, a touch of pedigree blood and a more prominent role in the nation's cash economy.

Of the estimated 70 000 pigs kept by peasants, the majority are "indigenous" and every year about 11 000 of them are sent to their death at formal abattoirs.

However, this is a small proportion of the 120 000 to 130 000 pigs which are sold annually to the country's slaughterhouses and find their way into sausages, pies or the pot.

The Ministry of Agriculture, safe in the knowledge that pigs are kind to the environment, is now encouraging increased pork production among peasants and the survey results will give agriculturalists a better idea of how to achieve this objective.

West Germany, a nation with an unusual appetite for pork, has come

to Zimbabwe's assistance and is to send a sociologist to help investigate the relationship between the free-ranging swine and its master.

Initial findings of researchers are that peasants are less reluctant to part with their pigs than their cattle and that the greatest potential for meat offtake in the communal areas is among small livestock.

The Department of Research and Specialist Services' small farming systems research unit, the statutory Pig Industry Board and Agritex have clubbed together to conduct the survey.

Dr Dave Holness, director of the PIB, said it was first of all meant to establish whether expanded pig production was necessary — whether there was a market for more pork.

Next, it would establish the factors which limited pork production and what information was available to boost it.

Finally, the surveyors would pinpoint the communal areas which already had a concentration of pig farmers and take a tally of these producers before mapping out the training needs of extension workers and farmers in those areas.

Dr Holness said the survey would begin soon and hoped it would be completed before the end of the year, so that training could begin early next year.

He said the "indigenous" pigs were well adapted and the sows were good mothers as well as breeders, but they were poor converters of food.

Scientists using both local and German funds, were busy at Henderson Research Station trying to develop a suitable genotype for small-scale and extensive (as opposed to intensive) pig production.

They were trying to combine the hardness and good mothering qualities, with the food-conversion abilities and size of the exotic breeds.

The local pigs, he said, were big in front and small in the rear and were much smaller than the foreign Duroc, Large White and Hampshire varieties with which they were currently being crossed.

The Pig Industry Board, he said, was also doing feed trials on the "indigenous" pigs which included mhunga, rapoko and sweet potato.

Researchers, he said, hoped to develop an improved pig that would yield relatively low-quality meat at a low cost.

While exotic types which had been bred for bacon and conventional pork products needed relatively sophisticated management, care and feeding, their indigenous counterparts were better equipped to process a variety of foods of low nutrient density.

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CSO: 3400/64

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN MPS VISIT--Three Bulgarian Members of Parliament are visiting Zimbabwe under the Bulgaria-Zimbabwe Parliamentarians' Association exchange programme. The three, Cdes Vassil Tsanov, Marii Ivanov and Yana Zabgnova, arrived in the country at the weekend and have been staying at a hotel in Nyanga. They are reciprocating a Zimbabwean MPs' visit to Bulgaria in 1984. The delegation, led by Cde Tsanov, was taken to various tourist resort centres and projects in Nyanga. The Zimbabwean counterparts, who included several MPs and senators, on Monday night held a reception to welcome the delegation, which will be taken to various parts of the country, including the Victoria Falls.--ZIS [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 86 p 3] /9317

NETHERLANDS STUDY GRANT--The Dutch government has granted about \$300,000 for studies of the current and future contribution of women to industrial development in Zimbabwe and two other developing countries. The permanent representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, Mr L.H. van Gorkom, announced his country's contribution at a recent lunch for visiting representatives of Dutch industries. The subject of the grant was raised at last year's Nairobi world conference to review the UN Decade for Women. The parties involved were the Dutch minister for Development Cooperation and a Unido branch responsible for the integration of women in industrial development. The project will be carried out by Unido's regional and country studies branch and the Focal Point for Women, in close co-operation with the national consultants and institutions in the three countries: Nepal, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe. The findings are expected to be discussed in national workshops and the general conclusions will be presented to the second consultation on the training of industrial manpower scheduled to be held in Paris next year. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 86 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/64

SOUTH AFRICA

SOVIET BENEFIT FROM WESTERN SANCTIONS DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Aug 86 p 14

[Editorial: "It Suits the Kremlin"]

[Text] Even before sanctions and their implementation are felt in practice there are indications of panic among South Africa's neighboring countries. Even the mere application of stronger border control measures by the Republic and other relatively mild measures cause fear of food and fuel shortages in neighboring countries.

What are the consequences of effective sanctions going to be on a subcontinent which is already largely in a state of disarray? Hunger is widespread, the economies of most countries in Southern Africa are weak and are getting worse and worse, and in many of them military struggles are under way which take large bites out of their budgets. Then it is indeed crazy that South Africa, which instead of punishments wants to and can extend a helping hand to the subcontinent, is being subjected to sanctions by the outside world.

Sad

When you look at the conditions in Southern Africa, a sad picture appears. In Angola a civil war is in progress which absorbs more than one-third of the Marxist government's budget. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government must pay for more than 30,000 Cuban troops within its borders and for Russian weapons and planes. The country depends almost completely on its oil production to earn foreign currency, but the oil price took a dramatic dive recently, with very adverse consequences for its economy.

In Zambia there is increasing dissatisfaction among the people with President Kenneth Kaunda's government because of the socio-economic conditions among other things. Zimbabwe in turn has to contend with dissident actions, and the state of emergency which was imposed in 1965 was recently extended for another 6 months.

Vulnerable

Mozambique is economically in a chaotic situation. The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] resistance movement operates in only a small part of the country. Railroad tracks, pipelines and other infrastructural services are

attacked arbitrarily by Renamo. Zimbabwe has reduced in Mozambique its troops which fight the resistance movement together with Frelimo so that only the railroad and pipelines it needs to get to the Mozambique port of Beira are still guarded. And many thousands of Mozambique citizens flee to South Africa to get away from the civil war and to get food.

In spite of its weak economy, Botswana is experiencing growth. But even this country remains vulnerable to the implications of what punitive measures against South Africa could do to its economic stability.

Unthinking

And it is on that already difficult situation that the proponents of sanctions want to place the further burden which will follow inevitably if South Africa is forced to put its own interests first and, for example, send foreign neighbor workers back to their already impoverished countries.

It can only be because of gross shortsightedness that the Western countries on the sanction wagon have apparently not kept in mind the implications of strong actions against Southern Africa. A further economic decline in the subcontinent can benefit only one party: the Soviet Union, which realizes the gains it could make from a situation of increasing chaos in South and Southern Africa. The Communists' strategy all over the world has always been to let a region blow up and then to step in and try to turn it to good account.

Dirty Work

It cannot be a coincidence that hardly a word has been heard from the Kremlin during the whole sanction storm against South Africa. It is clear that the Soviet leaders realize that if they so much as make a sound in favor of sanctions, its proponents might perhaps think twice.

That is why the Kremlin is quiet. It is probably laughing because the West is doing its dirty work. That is, to say the least, amazing.

8463
CSO: 3401/176

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF DISCLAIMS MILITARY PACT WITH MOROCCO

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Sep 86 p 9

[Text]

HARARE — A military pact between South Africa and Morocco has existed "at least since 1977", says the Foreign Ministry of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic.

According to the treaty, says the ministry, Morocco agreed to provide a training camp for Unita and South Africa offered to provide instructors to train Moroccan soldiers.

Mr Omar Mansour told a news conference in Harare on Friday night that "we found this out when we began to capture South African weapons from the Moroccan troops", the semi-official news agency Ziana reports.

A SA Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria dismissed the claims.

"This allegation is typical of the kind

of statements which have flowed with monotonous regularity from the Non-Aligned Movement conference currently being held in Harare.

"The allegation is so ludicrous that it does not warrant comment."

"Captured Moroccan soldiers have told us that there are South African instructors in bases in southern Morocco," said the minister.

"In exchange for this aid, Morocco has offered the South African-backed Unita bandits a training camp in southern Morocco," he said.

This alliance was "completely logical", said Mr Mansour, "since Morocco and South Africa are the only countries on the continent outside the OAU, because they do not respect the principles of the continental body." — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/38

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA WELCOMES SHIFT IN AFRIKANER CULTURAL GROUP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 86 p 8

[Text]

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, last night opened the new building of the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns in Pretoria and said the building was a motion of confidence in the future, not only of the Akademie, but more so in that of a stable South Africa.

Mr Botha said the Akademie, celebrating its 77th anniversary this year, had sought and given answers honestly and objectively to questions with which the young Afrikaans language and culture had confronted it.

There had been a noticeable and welcome shift in the Akademie to actuality and relevancy, Mr Botha said, and this was proper today.

He said that in the past years the Akademie had moved cautiously in the direction of a wider bond, wider than the traditional bond of White Afrikaans, to embrace with its membership all those dedicated to the interests of the Afrikaans language and culture.

It was necessary for the Akademie to preserve and develop other existing or potential bonds in the cultural, scientific, economic and social spheres and in sport and recreation, so as to prevent crippling division and alienation in the country.

Mr Botha also asked the Akademie to direct its initiative and creative ability in building ties in its chosen sphere of work.
—Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/38

SOUTH AFRICA

LE GRANGE DISCUSSES UNREST, ABUSE OF POWER

Gives 12-Month Statistics

MB191150 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1121 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] A total of 1,776 civilians had been killed in unrest in the two years since September 1984 and 5,614 had been injured, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony at Potchefstroom University, he said 56 members of the police and other security forces had been killed in the process and 711 had been injured. "About 50 percent of the civilians killed or wounded were victims of their own people."

The minister said there was now a stronger criminal element involved, as shown by the fact that during the period of September to December 1984, 16 percent of unrest deaths were caused by "black agitators who murdered other blacks," compared to an increase to 35 percent in 1985.

In the period up to the declaration of the state of emergency on 12 June this year, the figure had increased to 53 percent, "and now more than 70 percent of unrest-related deaths are the murders of innocent black civilians by blacks."

Mr le Grange also gave details of the increase in terrorism incidents caused by the SA Communist Party/African National Congress [SACP/ANC] alliance. Up to 14 September this year, there had been 170 incidents, compared to 136 last year and 44 in 1984. "So far this year we have already had, among other incidents, 17 landmine, 55 hand grenade and 47 limpet mine explosions.

"As a result of police and other security force actions, 80 terrorists have already been arrested this year and 45 killed," he said. Large quantities of arms, ammunition, explosives, hand grenades, limpet mines and other equipment had been seized in the process.

"I am proud to say that, with the exception of three cases, each incident of terrorism or sabotage has been successfully investigated by the police and the guilty parties identified or arrested, or killed."

Although it was the SACP/ANC's policy to attack "soft" as well as "hard" targets, there had been a clear shift in emphasis to soft targets since 1981.

In that year, 12.2 percent of their attacks had been against soft targets, while the others had been against hard targets. "In 1986, this has changed to 80.7 percent of attacks against soft targets and 19.3 percent against hard targets, confirming their cowardly actions against innocent members of the public regardless of race or colour."

Says Authorities Guarding Against Power Abuse

MB191339 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Potchefstroom 19 September SAPA--Although unrest could not be handled with kid gloves the government was continually guarding against authorities abuse of power, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Detailing legal safeguards at a graduation ceremony at Potchefstroom University, he said it was "impossible" for state of emergency detainees to be ill-treated or assaulted in terms of the regulations without such actions being speedily uncovered. Large numbers of people had been detained in recent years in terms of security legislation or emergency regulations as part of the state's efforts to counter unrest and "when the bow is strung taut, it is logical that incidents of abuse of power will happen because we are dealing with people."

The government was not prepared to allow or condemn any illegal actions by a security force member and strong steps were taken to prevent this. Every complaint submitted "in a responsible manner" was fully investigated, with the police dossier being submitted to the attorney-general for a decision on possible prosecution. Mr le Grange said people held in terms of the emergency regulations or Section 29 of the Internal Security Act had to be examined by a doctor on their detention, and that detainees were visited by supreme court judges, who immediately conveyed any complaints to either himself or the minister of justice. The commissioner of police had arranged that complaints of ill-treatment or assault be immediately investigated by a member of a branch of the police which could not be involved in the incident, and that this was controlled at a senior level. Detainees were also regularly visited by police or prison officers, and any complaints they received were dealt with immediately.

Mr le Grange said detainees were also allowed a visit by a family member once every 14 days. With the exception of a small number of cases where the investigation into a crime could be disrupted, legal representatives were also allowed to visit detainees. "It is therefore not possible for detainees to be ill-treated or assaulted in terms of the emergency regulations without it being speedily uncovered," he said.

MMF power was a factor in only 1.68 percent of the total complaints reported to judges, and experience had shown only about 1 percent of these proved to have merit later. "I get the impression that many of the alleged complaints are only a calculated attempt by detainees to place the police in a poor light," he said. There were strict regulations governing the detention of people held in terms of Section 29, and the law provided for compulsory visits by magistrates, district surgeons and inspectors. "During the past year

nearly 9,000 such visits were carried out and complaints alleging the abuse of power made up only 2 percent of these," he said.

Detailing other legal measures governing detentions, he said that in all cases the courts still had an inherent right to investigate and decide on any form of alleged abuse of power and that parliament still remained the highest authority. "The supreme court is still regarded, and respected, by the state as the bastion against any abuse of power."

Mr le Grange said it had become fashionable in certain circles to create an image of the government as an oppressor of the powerless, and to present the courts' interpretations of emergency regulations or orders as a clash with the government. "The regulations are experiencing a vicious and, it seems, orchestrated attack in the country's courts...every legal argument possibly imaginable is being used to achieve the negation of specific regulations or orders." The viciousness of the attack was emphasized by the fact that 248 applications had been lodged in the courts since the state of emergency was declared, while new applications were a daily occurrence. Some applications had led to certain regulations being declared null and void, but many others had been upheld.

Another factor was that some divisions of the supreme court had determined some regulations were invalid while others had upheld the same measures, but the most important aspect was that the contradictory judgments were being considered by the appeal court. "I want to state again that the executive and legislative authority of the republic guarantees the independence of the courts and that the government will honour their judgments," Mr le Grange said. However, the question of whether the state was being threatened was the full responsibility of the government and not in the first instance that of the courts, and the government was committed to maintaining law and order.

Mr le Grange said he also wanted to emphasize there was no conflict between the government and the courts, when they made decisions against the state. "When a court points out a deficiency in a regulation, the government sees this as a guideline and new, improved regulations are not intended to conflict with the decision, but only to fill the gap," he said.

Cites Intimidation As Worst Unrest Problem

MB210749 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1329 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 20 September, SAPA--Intimidation in the black townships was one of the most difficult aspects of unrest to combat, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

Replying to discussion at the Transvaal National Party's Congress in Pretoria on a motion dealing with law and order, he said: "It's not easy to counter this." The most effective way was to ensure an adequate physical presence of security forces in the townships, with enough men on the scene over a long period, but there were limits to available manpower.

"Over the last 18 months the most effective intimidation achieved has been simply showing a box of matches to people who break boycotts, for example, to indicate their houses will be burnt down. The intimidator merely shows the box of matches and leans back against a lamppost," Mr le Grange said.

However, in spite of the difficulties presented by this type of action, there were strict laws against intimidation and the police were achieving a high degree of success, he said. "To a great extent we have been able to counter intimidation, especially now with the state of emergency, because it is easier to remove these people from the streets."

Praising the dedication to duty of members of the SA police, Mr le Grange said they might be physically exhausted after two years of combatting unrest day and night, "but there is not one policeman who is symbolically tired of his work."

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CSO: 3400/31

EDUCATION MINISTER ASSESSES STATUS OF BLACK SCHOOLS

MB210828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1454 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 20 September, SAPA--Black schools had been closed because they had already been abandoned by the pupils and the communities, the Minister of Education and Development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today.

He told the Transvaal National Party Congress that the closed schools numbered only 250 out of a total of 7,000. They had not been closed as punishment and their closure had not robbed their pupils of education opportunities. "The overwhelming majority of black children are progressing towards better qualifications," he said. "The rest are falling behind. I want to warn those who are neglecting their education opportunities that they are falling behind the children of other communities and they will never be able to close that gap later in their lives.

He said the department had grown rapidly in the past eight years. It's budget had grown eight-fold from R143 million to R1,148 million. Likewise the total number of pupils had grown from 110,000 to 850,000.

The end-of-school failure rate was unsatisfactorily high at 50 percent, but with such growth it was a wonder that the rate of failure was not higher.

Teachers were rapidly improving their qualifications with 46,000 (or 58 percent) having spent from three weeks to an entire year on in-service training. Within two years there had been a 12 percent reduction in the number of teachers with sub-matric education. A further 11,700 teachers were involved in extra-mural studies.

"We have closed schools which had effectively been deserted by the pupils and their communities, in order to employ the teaching staff more cost-effectively elsewhere," he said. "It was not a punishment and we did not put children out on the streets. They were effectively there already. It is, therefore, inaccurate to say that by closing these schools we robbed children of education opportunities," the minister said.

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CSO: 3400/31

MANPOWER MINISTER ON NEW 'UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE' LAW

MB210844 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1424 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 20 September, SAPA--New legislation to define an "unfair labour practice" more clearly was being planned for next year, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said today.

He told the Transvaal National Party Congress that draft legislation, based on investigations and the rulings of the industrial courts, would be published for comment within a month. "We will publish it and ask for comment, and I invite all trade unions and employers to make representations to us. I am confident that we will remove most of our problems in this area with the new legislation," he said.

The minister was reacting to two resolutions calling for a fuller definition of an unfair labour practice and to define the responsibilities and accountability of a union for actions of its members.

Speakers from the floor referred to intimidation by certain unions and said that it appeared that union rights were being extended endlessly.

Mr du Plessis said the country had the most up to date labour legislation in the world.

Black trade unions, however, came into being as recently as 1979 and the concept of an unfair labour practice was a new one in South African law. It was widely defined in the labour relations act because nowhere in the world was there a complete definition available. "Now, after six years in practice, we have learned a lot about the defects."

"The concepts of unfair labour practice and unfair dismissal has been used by the trade unions but they are meant for employers as well. It is only recently that employers have started to take actions against the unions for unfair practices," he said.

As far as holding unions accountable for the actions of its members, the applicable criteria was the established connection between individual and union. "If the individual and his actions cannot be connected to the union, then action will have to be taken against the individual alone," the minister said.

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CSO: 3400/31

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPACT OF COURT DECISIONS DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Dawie in the "From my Political Pen" column: "Fight in the Courts Is New Dimension in Propaganda War"]

[Text] Even those who in the past were rather cynical about it must have realized with a shock by now the harsh truth that the revolutionary attack on South Africa comes in many guises.

That attack is being waged on every terrain and on every front, even in the courts, one of the highly honored pillars of the so-called unacceptable South Africa which the most radical powers want to render ungovernable.

It is clear that the radicals have also harnessed the legal process for their "fight," especially with the intention of making propaganda.

'Boendoe' Courts

That is certainly their right. The irony is that there are elements among the radical powers who for a long time now have excused the atrocities of the "boendoe" courts on the grounds that the blacks have lost their trust in the police and the administration of justice.

The "boendoe" courts have already had dozens of "collaborators" and "puppets" put to death with the famous "Winnie's necklace," after secret trials, which makes a mockery of every respectable rule of law.

The extreme radicals have two goals with the "boendoe" courts. First of all, they want to demonstrate their rejection of the existing legal system, and, secondly, they use them as a dreadful means of intimidation, in addition to the terrorists' bombs and AK47's.

The series of requests about restriction orders and other emergency regulations in various divisions of the Supreme Court occur at a completely different level, and have opened a brand new dimension in the domestic struggle.

A positive consequence of this is that confidence in and respect for South Africa's independent court have been tested and confirmed for the umpteenth time.

A serious disadvantage could be the way in which court decisions, usually only on purely technical points, are used as big "victories" in the propaganda war, which represents such an important part of the revolutionary attack.

Liaison Work

Then technical points can even be misused in terms of propaganda to indicate that a government may be slipping. Thus revolutionary powers hope to regain with propaganda the momentum they have lost since the announcement of the state of emergency. Another goal is to give people the impression that the safety situation is once again unravelling.

The significance of such propaganda, however far-reaching it may be, should not be underestimated.

As a matter of fact, in revolutionary warfare propaganda is estimated so highly that after the takeover of Cuba one of the world's best known revolutionaries, Che Guevara, let it be known that the struggle for Cuba really had been a "liaison work campaign" waged in Washington and New York.

A revolutionary campaign is not aimed solely at isolating the government it wants to overthrow abroad and at alienating it from its allies, but also at alienating people within the country from the government and winning them over to the revolution, in whatever way possible.

That is why revolutionaries try hard to undermine confidence in the government's ability to handle the security situation.

The government in turn must fight the underminers effectively, among other things through the maintenance of law and order in a manner which compels respect.

Vague, incomprehensible or inadequate formulations of emergency regulations will not succeed in this. Where there are gaps, they should be quickly corrected, and it is in that light that the latest changes should be seen.

And there should be no suspicion either that even though regulations have been issued the intention may really have been not to implement them. In that case those who obey the law are placed in an impossible situation, while the authority of the law is undermined.

At the same time the government must continuously, also through new steps to adjust to altered circumstances, display the will to stem the revolutionary momentum.

The revolutionary textbooks openly declare that the momentum of the crisis must be maintained and accelerated. Hence, South Africa's radicals must not be allowed to recover from the setbacks they have experienced through the maintenance of law and order.

Marketing

It goes without saying that security actions, which now require sharp attention from the best legal brains the government can depend on, are not the only answer.

This will also have to go hand in hand with political actions.

All in all, there will have to be more effective marketing if there is anything that South Africa still can manage that way. Anyone who underestimates the significance of the propaganda war in the struggle for South Africa runs the risk of losing the battle.

8463

CSO: 3401/176

SOUTH AFRICA

BYELECTION 'BASIC TEST' FOR DIRECTION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 21 Aug 86 p 10

[Column "Political Scene" by Willie Kühn: "All Eyes on Kliprivier. Election a Basic Test for the Direction South Africa to Follow".]

[Text] Less than a month from now there will be parliamentary elections held in Kliprivier. This is not one of those elections which are going to set the country on fire, but every survey of voters is important, and that is why Kliprivier deserves attention.

Nowadays by-elections often provide an opportunity for power struggles between the NP [National Party] and the rightist parties. Although the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] is the official opposition, it is often not prepared to test its strength against the NP in the urban complexes of the north--and Kliprivier is enemy territory for the PFP.

This permits the NP and the KP [Conservative Party]/HNP [Reconstituted National Party] to attempt once again to capture the political heart of the Afrikaner, which is still the key to power in white politics.

The HNP's victory in Sasolburg last year makes it clear that the rightist parties should not be underestimated. In other municipal and semi-municipal precincts the right has also received amazingly many votes.

Since the last series of by-elections various factors have changed:

- The AWB [Afrikaans resistance movement] came out with its power play, stirring up politics on the right.
- The debate on a Boer state has become a point of conflict for the right.
- The state of emergency has started to divert attention from the militant white response to where it belongs: the revolutionary assault, which is primarily black and leftist.

Kliprivier will be able to confirm whether the last factor above all has improved the position of the senior partner in the government. If South Africa has been frightened in recent months by the excesses and threats from both left and right, there should be a movement back toward the center.

Thus Kliprivier can demonstrate whether white South Africans have a feeling of constantly walking the edge of an abyss as far as the rightist factions with their strange and dangerous convictions are concerned.

Especially for this reason it is interesting to contrast the federal NP congress in Durban last week with the Transvaal KP congress in Pretoria.

The former certainly did not lead South Africans over the mountain to the new promised land (such visions are simply no longer possible when politics are in a phase of negotiations for consensus), but it did reconfirm basic assumptions, it did not shrink away from reform, it sent a strong message of intention to maintain law and order, and it stood firm against interference from abroad so that a solution forged in South Africa can be found.

So this platform is well balanced and obvious as far as the byelections or even general elections are concerned. Just as important for the voters is the fact that the NP finally displayed such unity. Voters at the polls not longer need to wonder what faction they are voting for.

In contrast, there is extreme confusion in the right's view of things. There are so many opposing standpoints and approaches that a vote for the right comes down to a blank check.

In Kliprivier the KP has been trailing the HNP. In the event of an HNP victory, would it mean that voters reject the entire political era of Vorster, as the HNP does and the KP has probably wanted to, but does not know how to survive its crisis of credibility?

Would this also mean that, like the HNP, voters reject the Boer state, which is starting to appear a tempting possibility to the KP? Just think of how many supporters of a people's state were there when the KP was made a coalition party how they are now starting to show themselves.

Would this furthermore mean that the militant AWB would be rejected, as the HNP does, while the KP continues to confer with it?

Little political differences? These are basic political difference which cannot coexist in a single candidate.

That is exactly why the KP's Transvaal congress was such an anticlimax. This is the party that challenges the government daily to hold an election, but what does the KP do, knowing that Kliprivier is coming up and that the state president has stated that an election can held sooner than expected?

It slams the door and does not bring clarity to the conflict on the Boer state or to the issue of what principles will be sacrificed for the ideal of greater unity on the right.

No one should be surprised that this is the KP's mechanism for self preservation. It knows it is caught in between a policy that it cannot articulate (since it would defy reality) and a head over heels which will turn the KP over to either the HNP or the AWB. And where does this leave Dr. Andries Treurnicht as the "political prophet" of separation from the NP?

All of these contradictions and conflicts on the right unite the HNP in the Kliprivier byelections, which is assumed to be a basic test of the direction for Afrikaners and South Africa.

That is why we can only hope that South Africa, which had the insight to cross the Rubicon on the side of the government, will also cross the Kliprivier on the side of the NP.

While this alternative is tragic to consider, it is probably more absurd and laughable. So much confusion and muddling cannot be permitted which South Africa is involved in one of its greatest crises over its continued existence.

12571
CSO: 3401/187

SOUTH AFRICA

SAP TRAINING 1,000 SPECIAL OFFICERS FOR TOWNSHIP DUTY

Sent to Fight 'Comrades'

MB210939 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0834 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 21 Sep (SAPA)--One thousand "special constables," who learn how to be policemen on a 3-week crash course, are to be armed with guns and sjamboks and sent into black townships to take on the "comrades." But their lack of training does not mean they will be a stopgap force. Police spokesmen say the men will have the same powers and authority as fully-trained police force members, who go through a year's instruction.

The special force is being trained by South African Police instructors at a site adjoining Koeberg nuclear power station in the Western Cape.

An SAP spokesman, Brigadier Jap Venter, confirmed that the special constables--all black--were being trained to help maintain law and order in the townships, but said that there was "nothing sinister" about it. "They are simply being trained to make the long arm of the police force a little bit longer," said Brigadier Venter.

The men were being trained next to the nuclear plant because of the lack of facilities at Hammanskraal, where black policemen are normally trained. Koeberg was chosen because it had available accommodation--formerly contractors living quarters--and because the terrain was the most suitable for training.

ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] said the police had moved into the disused compound outside Koeberg.

Brigadier Venter confirmed that the constables, once trained, would be armed with guns and sjamboks and that they would work under the supervision of the regular members of the police force. The SAP would also pay the constables salaries in accordance with the provisions of the Public Service Act.

"We have not decided exactly where the policemen will work as soon as their training is completed," said General Bert Wandrag, head of the SAP counter-insurgency unit. "But obviously we will use the constables where we have more problems than usual."

A high-ranking police source said one of the tasks facing the new force was curbing the violence of the "comrades."

General Wandrag said: "The special constables will work under the supervision of ordinary members of the force and they will have basically the same powers as regular members of the police, as explained in the Police Act." The Police Act says: "Whenever there are not in any locality sufficient ordinary members of the force available to perform police duties or any particular police duty--the commissioner may appoint as temporary members to act as such, so many fit and proper persons as may be necessary for the performance of any such duty."

Aged between 25 and 45, the special constables are being trained to deal with unrest and to perform normal police duties. Said General Wandrag: "The special constables are being trained to fill the gaps in the police force that occur from time to time. We are training about 1,000 men to perform the basic duties of ordinary policemen."

Statistics show South Africa has about 1.6 policemen for every 1,000 citizens, but police aim to expand the force to three policemen for each thousand people, as in the case of most other Western countries. Police aim to expand their force to 56,000 members.

General Wandrag said the special constables were recruited from around South Africa.

A spokesman at the Directorate of Public Relations of the police said the special constables will be introduced to the public at a passing-out parade later this month.

Training Explained

MB221803 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange says the 1,000 special constables being trained for auxiliary work in black townships will have limited powers and be used only under the proper guidance and control of senior police non-commissioned officers [NCO]. The minister was giving further details on the training of the new constables which he announced at the Transvaal National Party Congress at the weekend. Mr Le Grange said today that the police were supplementing their manpower by ways of special constables who were to be used in certain unrest areas. The minister also quelled fears that a number of undisciplined men would be let loose on the public. They would be directly counselled by senior and experienced NCO's. The new constables will not have the same status or training as regular as SAP members. They will also wear clearly identifiable uniforms to portray that they are police and at the same time allow the public to see the difference between them and regular police members.

/9604
CSO: 3400/34

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW SHIPS STRENGTHEN SOUTH AFRICA'S FLEET

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Aug 86 p 11

[Article: "Fleet Strengthens Fist in Cape Town -- Squadron Moves to Simonstad"]

[Text] The striking power of the Navy Command-West will be substantially enhanced by the stationing of a squadron of minister class attack vessels in Simonstad. The first of the squadron's vessels is already in service in Simonstad and three more will be stationed in Simonstad over the next 2 to 3 years.

Those attack vessels have a maximum speed of 30 knots and with their advanced weapons they are more formidable than much larger enemy ships. The weapons system, which includes among other things six of the deadly Scorpion missiles, is a match for and in some aspects even surpasses similar systems of fleets elsewhere in the world.

The ships have been designed for local sea conditions and therefore are ideally suited for the protection of South African harbors, shipping, fish resources and other maritime interests. South Africa's flotilla of attack vessels is based in Durban.

Rear Admiral Chris Bennett, commander of the Navy Command-West, told DIE BURGER yesterday that the development of a squadron of attack vessels in Simonstad is a logical move. South Africa has a very long coastline and it is not wise to concentrate defense in one place.

South Africa's latest attack vessel, the P1569, was launched in Durban in March of this year and taken into service 3 months later. This is one in a series of nine minister class attack vessels, construction on the first of which began in 1974. Since then those vessels have been patrolling the South African territorial waters continuously.

8463
CSO: 3401/176

SOUTH AFRICA

SONGFEST SEEN AS EXAMPLE FOR INTERRACIAL UNDERSTANDING

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLED in Afrikaans 16 Aug 86 p 12

[Column "Weekend Volksblad": "Sing Away Differences"]

[Text] There are much better ways to eliminate differences and mutual tensions than throwing stones, murdering people, setting buildings on fire and organizing boycotts and strikes. Differences and mutual tensions, specifically in race relations, can be sung away. This was recently demonstrated at the Odeion at the UV [University of the Orange Free State?] in Bloemfontein.

With assistance from the Afrikaans Cultural Council, Kovsgem organized a choir festival in which groups ranging from the (prestigious) University Choir to the AGS [expansion unknown] youth choir of Heidedal, from the Pro Ecclesia choir to the group of coloreds known as the Christ Ambassadors, from the Mangaung Choral Society to the Dr. Blok High School Choir, and a number of others participated. And they provided singing which can truly only be described as a unique experience.

White and brown and black sang together, listened together, had a good time together and cheered each other together. And there was not suspicion, tension, friction or alienation. People realized that, despite numerous and deep differences, people can get along together, can deal with each other and can enrich and add pleasure to each other's lives. And it was definitely preferable to and much more laudable than throwing stones and setting fires and killing.

There are more laudable ways to break down differences: do it through cultural activities. Share with each other the best you have to enrich the human soul and spirit. You do not lose any of it, you only gain. You do not lose your identity, you only enoble it.

The sooner people on all sides of the dividing lines discover that there are more laudable ways to break down differences and disagreements, the better it is for all of us. And the sooner people discover that culture can build bridges, the better. And the sooner people on all sides of the dividing lines meet and get along with each other in this regard, the better for the future of South Africa.

Thank you, Kovsgem, and all who have demonstrated this truth.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON IMPASSE IN RACE RELATIONS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 21 Aug 86 p 10

[Column "My View" by J. S. Liebenberg: "There are 8551 Reasons"]

[Text] There is little doubt that the announcement of 8551 names of persons detained without a hearing came as a shock to most South Africans. Consider that the actual number is more like 12,000—not including those already released or held less than 30 days—and you get an indication of the dimensions of the assault on this country from within.

If despite all the gruesome violence, the intimidation and the riots there still could be any doubt about the necessity of the special powers to maintain order, the sheer number of arrests should dispell it.

The government's most important obligation is to ensure the security of the state and to maintain law and order in the community.

The president has committed his government to this by declaring a state of emergency. But the publication of the names in accordance with the public security law and the special debate tomorrow about the state of emergency also confirm his commitment to respect the parliamentary system and democratic principles.

However, controlling the riots and maintaining law and order with special forces is not the same as restoring peace, law and order. To do so one must dig deeper, down to the causes of the revolt. An analgesic may bring temporary relief of the symptoms, but a cure requires extensive diagnosis, followed by appropriate treatment, or even an operation if necessary.

The 8551 and their other companions can be seen as the symptoms of South Africa's serious political illness. They are being arrested because of their actions, but also because of the influence they exert on their communities.

The consequence is that we do not have ordinary individuals here, these are between 8000 and 12,000 leaders in the black communities. They are motivated persons full of convictions who have undertaken a struggle for an ideal in which they believe passionately, against a regime which in their eyes is repressive and a barrier on the way to the kind of freedom they are striving for.

A question then arises which should lead to deep concern and serious consideration: how many blacks do these almost 12,000 leaders represent?

Even a conservative estimate must lead to the conclusion that we are confronted with a matter that has deep roots in the black community.

Arrest can take these leaders out of circulation for a while, put them out of action for a shorter or longer period. As Afrikaners, however, we only have to look at our own history to realize that this alone will not change the convictions of these leaders and their followers.

This is so obvious that we no longer need to discuss whether pleas for them to change are worthwhile. The real question is how our white and black leaders can get along with each other. And it is not enough to talk behind closed doors, with secrecy about names peopled talked with.

The problem is that on both sides an unwillingness to negotiate has arisen. One side demands the renunciation of violence. Radical black groups, on the other hand, demand an end to all measures which differentiate--not only discriminate--by race.

Some way must be found to break this impasse. Uncompromising standpoints are in conflict with the whole spirit of negotiation. In order to impose meaningful conditions, it is necessary to reach compromises. This presupposes the willingness not just to take, but also to give.

Before mutual understanding can come about, the willingness to understand must be created.

12571
CSO: 3401/187

LESOTHO WATER PROJECT CALLED FOOLISH, EXPENSIVE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 86 p 5

[Article: "Professor Calls Wentzel's Water Project Foolish"]

[Text] More and more voices are being raised against the government's Lesotho water project, which is being called an economic and hydraulic mistake of the minister of water affairs, Greyling Wentzel.

The most recent criticism has been expressed by Prof. David Stephenson, head of the University of Witwatersrand's department of hydraulic engineering.

Prof. Stephenson explained to DIE AFRIKANER that the Lesotho Highland Project is nothing but an expensive prestige project conceived by officials who want to build monuments to themselves. Such monuments are an important source of satisfaction with one's work, Prof. Stephenson said.

The Lesotho project will cost about R5 billion. Although the largest part of the money theoretically will be lent to Lesotho by the World Bank and other western development funds so that it can sell water to South Africa, our country will still be directly and indirectly responsible for repayment of the loans. All contracting will actually be carried out by foreign firms under foreign consultants; plans are even being made to import R300 million worth of cement from abroad.

The entire network of pumps, dams, canals and tunnels is unnecessary, said Prof. Stephenson, who has shown that an alternative plan to bring 365 million cubic meters of water per year from Hendrik Verwoerd dam via Welkom to the Vaal River using existing pipelines from Welkom to the Vaal would cost only R300 million. Those 365 million cubic meters are equal to half of the PWV [expansion unknown] area's current water needs. If the state considers more water necessary for the PWV area, a supplementary scheme could be considered to bring 1.095 billion cubic meters to the Wilge River at the cost of R1.2 billion at current price levels. The two phases of this project would total R1.5 billion and together would yield as much water as the Lesotho Highlands Project, i.e. 1.460 billion cubic meters.

No tunnels and no expensive dams would be necessary, Prof. Stephenson said, only three pumping stations and 250 km of additional pipelines in the first phase. In the second phase, two more pumping stations and an additional 250 km of double pipeline would be needed. No money would leave the country, and South African contractors and pipe manufacturers would be able to create thousands of new jobs.

The construction costs for the Lesotho Highlands Project are estimated to be R3.42 per cubic meter per year, and for the alternative scheme R1.03 cubic meter per year. Even if the electricity which the highland project is to generate for Lesotho is taken into consideration, the plan remains an expensive folly, Prof. Stephenson says.

He also criticized the ministry of water affairs' projection of 6 to 10 percent annual growth in water consumption in the PWV area. The actual estimated increase will amount to only 4 percent annually.

Earlier Prof. Heinrich Borchert of the University of Hamburg had also criticized the Lesotho project. He argued that it would only shift water from the Orange River to the Vaal River. Prof. Borchert prefers a canal with only a few pumping stations from the Zambezi through the north of Botswana; this scheme would be able to provide the PWK area 2.19 billion cubic meters annually at about half the cost of the Lesotho project.

Prof. Stepheson's colleague, Prof. D.C. Midgley, has also proposed a Zambezi water project through the southern part of Botswana at about half the cost of the Lesotho scheme.

Engineers in Namibia also have called for a Zambezi water project which would bring 1.5 billion cubic meters through the Caprivi Strip to the Black Nosob north of Windhoek. From there the plan includes the canalization of the Nosob down to the Orange River, or alternatively the construction of a canal to near Vryburg to the north. This scheme would also cost far less than the Lesotho project, according to Sarel Becker, the HNP [Reconstituted National Party] secretary of Namibia. Because of political aspects of the Namibia project, the HNP would prefer that alternative, Becker said.

12571
CSO: 3401/185

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING SYSTEM INTRODUCED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Sep 86 p 53

[Article by L Cpl D.R. Kneen]

[Text]

A computer-based radio communications training system, which simulates live situations in the classroom, was recently installed at

1 Signals Regiment in Heidelberg.

The simulator developed by Reunert Technology-Systems (Reutech) will allow for speedy and cost effective instruction of troops training in radio work, as it utilises hardware which costs only a fraction of the simulated equipment.

The computer, called the MAPS simulator, consists of an instructor's console incorporating a computer, an electronic switch and a VDU, all linked to training booths. Employing sophisticated, user-friendly software which is easily programmed and updated, the instructor can manipulate communications and alter simulated field conditions for up to 20 trainees at a time, monitoring their activities either as individuals or as part of a net.

The instructor can, for instance, alter signal to noise ratio, fading depth and rate, jamming, signal strength and time of day. He can access at a glance from his console how each trainee is coping with the changes.

The operator's cubicle comprises the front panel of a radio, a headphone and an appropriate interface.

Three different levels of training can be handled by the simulator: operator training, user training and network planning. Operator training teaches the basic use of the radio controls and their respective functions. Should the trainee operator set any control incorrectly, the instructor can detect the error at once. He can call the trainee via the radio line, send him a message via the display, or guide him to cope with varying situations. As a last resort, the trainee can press the "Help" button for immediate assistance.

One of the most useful exercises at this level is the simulation which can be dealt with in the space of an hour. In user training, real channel simulation of noise, poor signal strengths, interference, fading and jamming is introduced. The instructor can teach correct speech procedures and when using frequency hopping radios — synchronisation, monitoring individuals or channels. He can also teach jammer evasion techniques, net verification, late entry, and other communication procedures.

Network Planner Training is aimed at the signals planning level. The training or signals officer can set up a communications plan on a digitised terrain map. Using a control called "the mouse" to draw contours, vegetation and obstacles, he can create real or imaginary terrain in which radio stations are positioned, each characterised by a call sign and radio type.

The signals officer can then choose appropriate frequency and power, with the selection of antenna type as well as its direction and height above ground. The result is an overall communications picture where communication parameters can be evaluated, either as part of a net or in relation to one particular station.

Overall area suitability and enemy jam-vulnerable areas can also be fed into the computer to evaluate a plan drawn up for a specific time, with respect to resources placed at the planner's disposal.

A major benefit of the Network Planning mode is that real frequency and operational plans can be simulated and checked before being put into action — thus saving time and money and enhancing the probability of success. At the same time, possible alternatives can be evaluated.

A fourth mode being developed by Reutech for this flexible and expandable universal system is the simulation of equipment faults. The signaller is then trained to respond to the fault symptoms generated by the system.

The major advantages of Reutech's MAPS Simulator are:

- Repetitive training of procedures.
- Intensive practice in handling difficult situations without the interference of external factors such as adverse weather or time of day.
- Flexibility with exercises ranging from simple two-way-nets to complex counter-insurgency and conventional warfare nets.
- Repeatable situations under predictable operating conditions.
- Instructors' collective experience built into the system.
- The encouragement of better log-keeping.
- Uniform training standards and trainee evaluation.
- Time and money savings.
- Client customisation.
- Superior communications systems training in vital areas where a single mistake in the field could prove fatal.

/9317
CSO: 3400/38

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR PHYSICIST ABROAD -- Professor Willem Naude of the Physics Department at the University of Stellenbosch will leave Tuesday on a trip abroad, where from 25 to 30 August he will attend the International Conference on Nuclear Physics at Harrogate and, upon invitation, will present two papers on the nuclear structure analysis of the atomic nucleus ^{43}SC . He will also visit nuclear laboratories in South America, America and Canada, England, Europe and Israel, and, upon invitation, will give lectures at some of them. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Aug 86 p 5] 8463

NUCLEAR SECURITY DRILL REQUESTED -- The Cape Town City Council wants to set up a large scale exercise, with involvement of the public, to seriously test the adequacy of its civil defense organization for action in case radioactivity from Koeberg were to enter the municipal borders. The City Council decided at its monthly meeting to ask the Nuclear Security Council to receive a delegation from the City Council with the request that arrangements be made for such an exercise. Dr John Sonnenberg has said that they have to show their cards to the public. An accident at the Koeberg nuclear power station is not unthinkable when you remember what happened in Russia. It is noted in a report that the city clerk told the executive committee that it is not always feasible in emergency planning to practice a complete emergency plan. There is, for example, a five phase plan to evacuate Seepunt. It is the custom to practice parts of the overall plan, so that in case of a disaster the subsections can be implemented in a coordinated manner. "Over the last two and a half years, 112 such partial exercises have been conducted. There were 17 civil defense exercises and 95 physical evacuation exercises," stated the report. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Aug 86 p 5] 8463

APPRENTICESHIP COURSE FOR BLACK SOLDIERS--Eight soldiers began the first-ever SADF tradesman apprenticeship for Blacks in July this year. The course, offered at 21 Battalion LWT in Lenz, offers Black Permanent Force soldiers the opportunity to qualify as tradesmen or mechanics according to National Technical Certificate standards. The course was the brainchild of Maj R. Viljoen, S02 Manpower at the Directorate Technical Services, who drafted the course content and examination procedure. The eight trainee soldiers who registered for the course which began on 1 July, were selected from all over the country by the Directorate Technical Services and the Personnel Division. On completion of their apprenticeship they will return to their regional units. The tradesman course is divided into two phases. The first, a one-year course called the Technical Operators' Course, is aimed at improving the students' practical skills with tools as well as their

knowledge of engines. Lessons are given by Sgt W.J. Miller and Pte B.C.R. Gissing, with Maj Viljoen as the course co-ordinator. Instruction is given in all aspects of handiwork, from measurements to making a scribing-block. The students then execute these practically. If Phase One is successfully completed, the students are put before a second CSP selection board and, if chosen, begin their apprenticeship. This normally extends over three years and the student qualifies as a tradesman. A similar course begins in January next year. [Text] [Pretoria PARATUS in English Sep 86 p 32] /9317

PENSIONS OF 'FORMER RHODESIANS' THREATENED--Pretoria--Numerous "Former Rhodesians" in South Africa will be forced to return to that country if the payment of pensions to South African citizens is stopped. The national secretary of the Rhodesia Association of South Africa, John Redfern, reacted to threats by Zimbabwe's prime minister Robert Mugabe, saying that such an action would have serious consequences, especially for senior citizens, invalids and the dispossessed. More than 40,000 pensioners are affected. "There are six categories of pensioners from Zimbabwe in South Africa, whose pensions vary between R15 a month, for persons who lived in the old Federation, to more than R2000 per month, for persons who worked for a long time and belonged to private pension plans," Redfern said. Former Zimbabweans in South Africa receive payments from Zimbabwe, formerly the Federation: widows pensions, annuities, disability payments and old-age pensions. It is unfortunately the case that that the people who will be hardest hit if Mugabe carries out this part of his campaign of sanctions against South Africa will be senior citizens, the sick and dispossessed, who are entirely dependent on the pensions for their living, according to Redfern. Those who have lived in the republic for at least five years or who are South African citizens may be eligible for a South African pension. However, the old-age pension in South Africa only amounts to R200 per month. He further stated that Zimbabwe is not exactly a wonderful place to return to as far as standards of living and medical care are concerned, and they would not be welcome there anyway. [Text] [Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 86 p 2] 12571

FORMER RHODESIANS HELP BREAK SANCTIONS--Johannesburg--South Africa is ready with a top team of sanction breakers who have already started implementing several plans to undermine the effects of sanctions. Most of the members of the team have a lot of experience from the past war of sanctions against Rhodesia and from oil and weapon embargoes here in South Africa. Various members of the team have already travelled abroad to activate their plans. The team is at work in almost every conceivable area of both import and export of South African products. Many of Rhodesia's top sanction breakers have lived in South Africa for several years and are being engaged by the team. In addition, there are also many people full of plans from our own country, plans which have been tried out. A reliable source told DIE VADERLAND that many of the plans which have already been received are so good that they will work without a hitch to ensure that the country in many cases will notice no effects of the sanctions. Our source stated that there still are many areas which have yet to be covered, and there are many exports through which sanctions can hurt the country if effective plans cannot be implemented soon enough. The nature of the matter makes it impossible for us

to reveal the plans and products involved. Our source believes however that there is no need for pessimism. As long as the plans are kept secret and are changed frequently, things will not be so bad. This however does not mean that we can blithely dismiss the sanctions, he said. "Other people are smart too, and we dare not underestimate them. South Africa does have a large number of export products that are not readily available elsewhere in the world, at least not at the reasonable South African prices. On the other hand, South Africa can get its hands fairly easily on products denied us by one country by going to another source," our source stated. [Article by Andre Verster: "Former Rhodesians Help"] [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 11 Aug 86 p 1] 12571

PROPERTY FOR MORE TOWNSHIPS--Pretoria, 19 September, SAPA--The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning plans to buy some quarter of a billion rands of property in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area to establish more black townships, it was confirmed in Pretoria today. These townships, which would span some 14,000 ha, would be situated between existent "white" towns and the cities. A department spokesman said however, that the locations of these townships had not been earmarked yet. The department was still receiving objections to the proposed Norweto township north of Johannesburg, which had evoked strong opposition from white residents in the area. The spokesman said he could not comment on fears that the development would extend unrest, currently largely contained within black townships, to the industrial heart of South Africa. The amount of money required to buy up the required land had not been calculated, but with the high property prices on the reef it was expected to boost the bill of the project--even before earthworks and township development costs--to some R250 million rand. Once it became known that the department was looking for property, land prices could be boosted to make the project even more expensive. The authorities are however keen to involve the private sector to minimise state costs. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT 19 Sep 86 MB] /12913

MINISTER ON NEW ID DOCUMENT--Pretoria, 20 September, SAPA--The new uniform identity document would have no effect on the tri-cameral system or the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said today. He was reassuring a Soutpansberg delegate to the Transvaal National Party Congress who wanted clarification on the effect of uniform ID on these two issues. Mr Botha explained that the ID was not regarded as proof of race, and for this reason the government had not objected to the removal of race coding from the new documents. When buying property the prospective owner had to make a declaration under oath as to his race. Particulars--"the full pedigree"--of all newly born babies were taken up in the population register. These particulars were freely issued in a birth document at any time. Similarly, voters rolls for the three houses of parliament were compiled from the register and not from ID's. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 20 Sep 86 MB] /12913

ARMORED CAR FOR TOWNSHIP USE--Pretoria, 20 September, SAPA--The South African police were developing a smaller version of the Casspir armoured car used extensively in black townships to counter unrest, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Speaking at the Transvaal National

Party's Congress in Pretoria, he assured delegates in reply to discussion on a motion dealing with law and order that the police force was keeping up to date with the latest developments in technology. The SAP was continually working on improvements, sending senior officers overseas, where there was good access to other country's police forces. Mr le Grange gave no further details of the development of the smaller version of the Casspir, saying only it would still protect members of the security forces who were being fired upon with AK47 rifles, and other weapons, in the townships. The SAP had by now also acquired a "reasonable" number of helicopters around the country, as well as a number of water cannon for crowd control. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1341 GMT 20 Sep 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/31

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON FRG, BUTHELEZI CONNECTION

'Attack' By Ambassador-Designate

MB130428 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1950 GMT 12 Sep 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Friday--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has sent a sharp diplomatic response to the West German Government following an astonishing attack on him by the German Ambassador-designate to South Africa, Dr Hans-Gunter Sulimma.

Dr Sulimma, who heads Bonn's Africa desk, is reported to have said that Chief Buthelezi "ruled Kwazulu as a dictator," that South African extra-parliamentary groups were strongly opposed to him and that he could not understand the West German Government's preference for him.

And in a meeting in Ulundi this week the Kwazulu chief minister asked West Germany's Durban consul, Mr Dieter Sasse, to convey his "shock and dismay" to his government on what he called Dr Sulimma's "totally appalling" remarks.

The views were not only insulting to him and Inkatha but were damaging to the processes of negotiation and reconciliation, he told Mr Sasse.

They played right into the hands of black political factions which were striving all out to bring about a future South Africa which would be repugnant to every Western European sense of democratic decency.

He wondered what messages had been arriving in Bonn from the Federal Republic's ambassadorial and consular offices in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi invited Mr Sasse to investigate Inkatha's democratic nature, to formulate his views on whether or not he ruled Kwazulu as a dictator and to report accordingly to his government.

Reported Aid from 'Secret Fund'

Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] KwaZulu's Chief Buthelezi stands to receive a financial boost from the West German Government. The West German magazine, DER SPIEGEL, says a multimillion rand secret fund is being operated by the Bonn Foreign Ministry. Quoting so-called insiders, the magazine says the fund was established to support certain Latin American and African leaders specifically to back their candidacy in an election or to persuade them not to run. The report says the fund is beyond parliamentary control, and receipts are shredded to ensure diplomatic discretion. The fund apparently gets nearly 10 million rand a year. The West German Foreign Ministry has acknowledged the existence of the fund but has refused to comment on how it is used.

CSO: 3400/11

BUTHELEZI ATTACKS ANC SUPPORT FOR 'NECKLACING'

MB211229 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1202 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Ulundi, 21 Sep (SAPA)--The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has attacked the ANC's new official top-level backing for "necklacing" as evidence of how apartheid has brutalised people.

Addressing thousands of scouts and officials of the boy scout and girl guide movements at the Mack Omega Shange annual rally at Ondini near here at the weekend, he warned that every black person who became dehumanised was helping apartheid to do "its dirty work."

Chief Buthelezi, quoting a London newspaper published last week, said that ANC Secretary-General Mr Alfred Nzo had now "openly blessed the execution of blacks by blacks through the necklace." Mr Nzo had stated that the necklace had the backing of the external mission of the ANC as something that should be used against black people who allegedly "collaborated" with the government. This clashed with ANC President Oliver Tambo's recent assurance--given to the Nonaligned Movement Conference--that he regretted the use of the necklace because it put the ANC in a bad light. He cited the ANC secretary-general's official backing for necklacing as an example of how anger over apartheid had brutalised certain people and "distorted their very souls."

Chief Buthelezi said that the harshness of today's South African environment was forcing decisions from blacks about what their own stand should be. "As a black leader I tell you that there is no responsibility higher than to retain your humanity as young boys and girls embroiled in the struggle for liberation," he said.

If they accepted hatred, fear and violence as a means of imposing their wills on others they would be behaving no better than the way in which apartheid's bosses had always behaved, stated Chief Buthelezi.

He added that brutality was found only among the weak because they did not have the power of the people behind them. Black and white were so inter-dependent in South Africa that it would be a "shameful tragedy" if a non-racial, just society was not produced here. He suggested that this was what the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba was about.

"I thank God that the majority of young black South Africans know what I say is absolutely true," Chief Buthelezi added.

/9604

CSO: 3400/11

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC COMMANDER HANI EXPLAINS 'PEOPLE'S WAR'

EA132119 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT
12 Sep 86

[Text] Compatriots, the leaders of our liberation struggle declared this year the year of the people's army and they called on us to consolidate the transformation of our armed struggle into a people's war. This is very vital at this stage, because in the recent past, we have managed to frustrate all the attempts by the enemy to emasculate our liberation struggle. Our armed struggle emerged stronger after all the attempts by the regime to put the clock of history back. Today, even the racists themselves admit that armed struggle is there to stay in our country. The enemy has been forced by the popular offensive to concede that it cannot defeat the ANC. This to us came as no surprise, because we knew our determination to make the ANC strong by reinforcing it without our best sons and daughters.

Last year, during the year of the cadre, thousands upon thousands of patriots of our motherland came out in their numbers and threw their weight behind the liberation struggle. It was a year which saw the greatest ever growth in the number of our people who joined the struggling ranks of the democratic movement on all corners of our country. All Botha's repressive measures, like the state of emergency, mass detentions, and secret killings could not intimidate our fighting nation. We are today at a time when thousands upon thousands of our people are prepared to confront the enemy of all fronts. It is therefore very vital that at this stage we build on the gains we made in the years before. All the cadres of our movement who took the front positions in the struggle must now be further organized in the final struggle.

At no time in the history of our country did it become so clear to us [words indistinct] for us to remove the apartheid system we had to take up arms [words indistinct]. Who did not see the need for us to avenge the blood of (Siko Muthi), (Andre Rajisila), and (Benjamin Muluki); and of the recent developments who of us does not see the need for avenging the blood of (Sikutule), (Clarence Payi), and (Moses Azoni)? Who does not see the need for us to take up arms and confront the perpetrators of the last week's Soweto massacres? All these atrocities of the enemy coupled up with our deep seated desire to be free have drawn thousands of our people to the firing line. More and more patriots are standing ready to take up arms against this monstrous system. Now is the time for all of us to join in the fighting. We

have reached the stage in our armed liberation struggle where the fighting against the forces of oppression and exploitation can no longer be left to the same combatants of Umkhonto We Sizwe alone. The situation demands that all our people must come in. All of us must be parts of Umkhonto activities.

However, there are still some people who still maintain that Botha is too strong and that we cannot hope to defeat such a so-called powerful army in the continent. In explaining that aspect of our peoples war, the commissar of our army, Comrade Chris (Tendesile) Hani, says that although we, the oppressed, started this war at a disadvantageous position because the enemy is well entrenched, we however, have the advantage of numbers.

[Begin Hani recording] We, as the oppressed, to give this struggle a proper appraisal [words indistinct] many disadvantages. The first disadvantage is that we are fighting an enemy which is well armed, and enemy that has had a long time to organize itself into a formidable military power, the most formidable probably in Africa. For that reason we have what to fight this enemy? Then, what is our strongest weapon in fighting the enemy"? Our standard weapon in fighting this enemy is our numbers. The fact the majority, more than 70 percent of the people, are oppressed, therefore [word indistinct] they have no right whatsoever in making the laws of the country. They have no right whatsoever in shaping the economy of the country. In fact [words indistinct] therefore, the common denominator and that common denominator is around common grievances, around their common suffering. So, that is the first point to consider in a people's war. The fact that we have got this factor, this constant factor of the people, all angry, all bitter, all resenting the fact that they are oppressed.

Now, a movement which is the vanguard of that struggle to destroy the racist apartheid system has got to make use of this important factor of the majority of the people being oppressed, being exploited, being harassed and brutalized every day. Now, the ANC takes this factor into consideration in formulating its policies vis-a-vis a people's war. The first ingredient, comrades, therefore, in a people's war is the people themselves, the generating of an understanding that they themselves have got to sacrifice, they have got to be organized, they have got to support the struggle for liberation in a number of ways. [end recording]

This year has been declared by our vanguard movement as the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe. Comrade Chris in this discussion proceeds to explain the nature of the membership of this army. He mentions that combatants of this army are not conscripted people, but they represent the highest in political consciousness in the organization. They are those who have realized the need to face the enemy gun for gun, those who are prepared to learn the art of warfare.

[Begin Hani recording] The ANC has formed this army. This army is the army of the ANC, because the basic task of this army is to carry out the instructions of the ANC. This army is in Soweto, by the program, by the ideology, and by the principles of the ANC. To this army of the ANC, Umkhonto We Sizwe,

come the most committed cadres of the ANC, those who realize that the most important weapon to use against the enemy is the gun, that the time has come for those who have taken this important decision to understand modern weapons, to understand the rifle, to understand explosives, to understand mines, to understand mortars, to understand bazookas and other modern weapons.

[words indistinct] comrades, that those who take this decision are those who are the cream of the organization in understanding the need to make this important sacrifice, to deprive the enemy of what he has enjoyed so far--the monopoly of violence. The history of our people comrades, is the history where the enemy has had the entire monopoly of violence. Now what the ANC has done has been to change this old chemistry where the enemy has got the monopoly of violence by building its own army. Now this army, comrades, cannot succeed against the powerful enemy merely in direct confrontation with that enemy. Its success depends or revolves around the entire people playing a role in fighting that enemy, so that when we speak of the people's war we speak of drawing those multitudes into this struggle.

How do we draw these multitudes into this struggle? We do not merely draw them into actually participating in Umkhonto We Sizwe, because Umkhonto We Sizwe has got to be an army of those who have got a very high understanding of our struggle, those who are ready to make these sacrifices, those who are prepared to accept the hazard of this struggle, because the struggle has got hazards, hazards of complete commitment, hazards of living a certain type of life, hazards of depriving oneself of the day-to-day--you know--things that people often enjoy. In other words, comrades, it is a life of sacrifice. [end recording]

What Chris is saying is Umkhonto We Sizwe is the army of those who are highly conscious of the need to sacrifice. What, then, is the role of those who are not yet in its ranks? What is the role of an ordinary workers, an ordinary student, a man in the street, in the people's war? What supportive role can they play vis-a-vis the activities of Umkhonto?

[Begin Hani recording] Those others who cannot go into Umkhonto We Sizwe have got their own role in a people's war. Now, this role, comrades, is as follows: Our people have got to fight and fighting does not just mean having a weapon in your hands. Fighting means a number of things: It means, for instance, collecting information about the enemy. It means surveying his movements and finding a way of conveying this information to an organization in the underground. To those comrades who are everywhere in our country it is the duty of every South African patriot to fight so that this information is conveyed. This means, comrades, that when the fighters of Umkhonto We Sizwe knock at your door you must be ready to open the door, give them food; if they need a change of clothes give them the clothes. If they need you, for instance, to guide them to move out of a dangerous area, that is your duty. That is fighting a people's war.

It also means that we have got to organize in our own areas to confront the enemy in a number of ways: to fight, for instance, against high rents, to fight against undemocratic education, to organize youth into youth organizations, to mobilize our people to hate the oppressor, to influence our people against collaboration with the enemy so that we do not want to work with that enemy in any possible manner; we do not help the system of oppression to be effective. In other words, comrades, we feel that millions of our people should be drawn into the struggle at a number of levels, that those who have got to generate a political consciousness of patriotism, of hatred of the system of oppression. [as heard]

If you are a worker, for instance, what are your main tasks in a people's war? Your main task in a people's war if you are a worker is, first of all, to belong to a democratic trade union to fight for the basic rights of the workers, to fight against exploitation, to demand better wages and better working conditions, to ensure that in your factory there is an effective trade union on the shop floor with stewards who are very, very, you know, conscious of the needs of the worker in that particular factory.

That is not enough. It is your duty to form the barracks of the ANC in that factory, underground cells of the ANC. It is your duty to monitor what the ANC is saying to the oppressed people of our country and be ready to carry out those instructions of the ANC. It is also your duty to begin in a small way to set up units of Umkhonto We Sizwe by involving the most conscious of the workers in that factory where you work. There are a number of things you can do. The enemy, comrades, should not just be fought because they have got a gun, or a pistol, or a grenade, or so on. We must be very creative and inventive. We must devise ways effectively [words indistinct] of making the machinery of oppression and exploitation very difficult [passage indistinct]. For instance if we are working in a factory which produces weapons, vehicles--trucks which are used by the army and police against us, against the people, against the oppressed people--you must ensure that there are frequent breakdowns in those machines you operate. You can clog some of them by using sugar and sand. What is important is that if that particular factory produces, for instance, a month a hundred trucks, you will have contributed in this people's war. If, for instance, that factory produces 20 or 30 tanks a month--this is a general example I am using--for a people's war, comrades, draws into the struggle all the oppressed.

The youth, for instance, in our country recently in the same period have been actually carrying out the aspects of the people's war. They have been clearing our townships of collaborators of the black police and black councillors, those puppets and agents of the regime who make it easy for the regime to implement its policies. That is people's war. It is not a complicated concept. It is the people, all of them, participating in dealing with the enemy, in destroying his buildings, those administration buildings where the enemy, for instance, plans all his punitive measures against us. [end recording]

In July last year, following the imposition of Botha's state of emergency, the ANC called on the oppressed to spread the war into white areas. In our discussion, the army commissar also explained this aspect, noting that in fact these white colonels and generals are the ones who cook up these plans which are used against us, which are used against our struggle. Although we shall continue eliminating the agents of the enemy within our midst, it is important, says Comrade Chris Hani, to spread the theater of war into white areas.

[Begin Hani recording] We must not just confine our activities against the enemy where we stay. We must take this people's war into the ranks of the enemy. We must [words indistinct] the police in Diepkloof, (Umkhulu), (Konanda) (West), Guguletu, in Kwazekela, New Brighton, Breede, Kwa Mashu, who are uncomfortable. Those who are staying in Lower (Porton) in (Hillsborough), (Manchi), and other places; those who are staying in the suburbs of Durban, or Cape Town, or Bloemfontein, or Grahamstown, or Port Elizabeth; those, comrades, who are making this system operative. Those police, the white police, who are [word indistinct] because they are in charge of the situation, must be made to feel the wrath of the masses. So we must not fear to show Botha that the [word indistinct] that they are wrong when they say that we are just fighting other blacks. That actually we are fighting that system, but that system is also using blacks, so there is nothing wrong with dealing with collaborators. One must go beyond that. [end recording]

The other weak point in our offensive against the enemy has been the confinement of our offensive in the [words indistinct] urban areas. Comrade Chris then stresses the need for us to spread our war into the rural areas. He says more and more combatants must be recruited from the rural population and the war itself must reach these areas and that puppet administrations must face the same fate faced by their puppet urban councillors.

[Begin Hani recording] But again, comrades, I think when we discuss people's war we must be very conscious of the need to draw all our people, not only the people in the urban areas. There is an imbalance in terms of our activities, because we have not begun to deal with the rural areas in terms of [words indistinct] because all of the rural areas are important for the regime. Already the regime has established a system of apartheid government. They have drawn [on] the black sheep, the black middle class in the rural area, then coopted them into the system of oppression. The rural areas, comrades, and farms, and everywhere must also get the attention of our organization of the patriotic forces in preparing for a people's war. Those people must be involved. We must establish the underground of the ANC. We must build the units of MK in the rural areas as well. They must begin to act there so that the level of the development of our struggle, though we know it can never be even, but still we must bridge the gap, must narrow the gap rather between, you know, the tremendous steps in organization in activity we have taken in the urban areas, we must begin to do the same thing in the rural areas.

So that, comrades, when we speak of a people's war, a people's war in a way is the involvement of the entire people. In other words, the conscious efforts of everybody who is oppressed is dealing with the enemy in a number of ways. I have just given a few examples. It is your duty, comrades, to enrich this concept of a people's war on the ground where you are working by ensuring that every ounce of our energy is used against the enemy on a daily basis. So this is our major advantage, in fact of drawing on all the resources of our people. And our people number millions, so that we can act against the enemy. We create also conditions comrades where our army should grow. The people's army must grow within our own country by people taking their own initiative to establish MK units. Our MK units which are already existing inside the country will find ways and means of getting in touch with those units which have been created out of the initiative of the people. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/8

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETO MAYOR'S SUSPENSION RENEWED FOR THIRD TIME

MB121346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1342 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Sep (SAPA)--The Mayor of Soweto, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, was suspended for a third consecutive term of 45 days by the Soweto council yesterday pending investigations against him about shack dwellers in the township. Mr Ambition Brown, the public relations officer of the Sofasonke Party of which Mr Tshabalala is president, said: "There is bound to be a reaction in the party to this. During a meeting of the council yesterday the public was ordered out of the gallery. This is completely wrong, because people must see what is going on in the council. Many people came to the council to find out what was going on. Mr Tshabalala has a lot of support in Soweto. The people come to council meetings to hear Mr Tshabalala because he helps people. The council is holding the issue about the shacks against him, but he helped more than 2000 people with some form of accommodation. That is precisely why he has the support of the people. When the council took a decision to suspend Mr Tshabalala again, we found it unbelievable. How can a council function for 135 days without a mayor? There is something wrong somewhere," Mr Brown said.

A source in the council said the meeting went into closed session to discuss Mr Tshabalala's suspension.

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CSO: 3400/8

SOUTH AFRICA

CROSSROADS REFUGEES REFUSE TO MOVE TO KHAYELITSHA

MB120704 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0655 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, 12 Sep (SAPA)--Refugees from the devastated areas of Crossroads and KTC are living in "terrible conditions" in and around Nyanga but are still "absolutely determined" not to move to Khayelitsha.

A Progressive Federal Party unrest monitoring action committee member and MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, said he had spoken to dozens of refugees yesterday and found them "totally committed" to moving back to the land they fled when attacked by "witdoek" [white scarves] vigilantes earlier this year.

"It's a political decision. They feel they have been robbed and that they must win their land back," Mr Van Eck said.

A new generation of squatter leaders was emerging to voice the peoples opposition to moving to Khayelitsha.

One woman told him: "They have won so many times. They can't win again. If we move to Khayelitsha, they will have won again."

Churches and welfare organizations who have been sheltering refugees have been forced to ask them to leave as funds and resources run out. Thousands of people are believed to be squatting all over Nyanga and in the bush between Kipfontein Road and Nyanga.

Mr van Eck said a group of refugees had set up a temporary camp on the dunes near the community services offices, formerly the western Cape Administration Board. "Another group have set up a shantytown on Oscar Mpetha Square in the middle of Nyanga.

"It is symptomatic of their resolve not to go to Khayelitsha that they are prepared to live under these conditions," Mr van Eck said.

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CSO: 3400/8

SOUTH AFRICA

CONCERN GROWS OVER FORCED REMOVALS IN PRETORIA

More Than 15,000 People Threatened

MB171621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1541 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 17 Sep (SAPA)--More than 15,000 people from two farms north of Pretoria are to be forced off their land despite the government's declaration that force removals are over. Meanwhile more than 10,000 others face loss of their South African citizenship following the threat of inclusion of their land into Bophuthatswana.

A press conference today heard leaders of the 15,000-strong communities of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein near Pretoria denounce government plans to hand over their land to Bophuthatswana and to move them to Rust Der Winter--an area to be incorporated into KwaNdebele. "We do not want to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, as under threat government we will be very much oppressed," a spokesman told the press. "We want to stay where we are," he said. In terms of the borders of particular states extension bill--passed on September 5 by all three houses of parliament--the two areas have been placed under Bophuthatswana.

In correspondence earlier this year with Mr Ben Wilkens, deputy minister of development and land affairs, a Bloedfontein representative said: "The tribe is not prepared to move to Rust Der Winter because they love their farms and they are happy."

Residents of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein first read of the removal plans in the press despite government statements that the communities had agreed to cooperate with the move. Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, told the press that white farmers in the Rust Der Winter area earmarked for the removed communities "have not been consulted." A statement from a white farmer in the area described the move as "against the people's desire... we plead for a reprieve."

Two other Transvaal communities affected by the borders of particular states extension bill are Braklaagte--a community of about 10,000 in the Marico District--and the Machakaneng of the farm Boschfontein near Brits. Both areas face incorporation into Bophuthatswana. According to their spokesmen,

both communities have a history of resistance to force removal. Mr Papsi Sebogodi, spokesman for the threatened area of Braklaagte said: "We have fought against removal in the past and then we heard rumors that our land had been earmarked without our consultation. We fear ill-treatment after incorporation into Bophuthatswana. We may lose our jobs and our future," he said. Mr Simon Mpene of Machakaneng said: "Machakaneng bought this land in 1870, why must we now join a land that is ten years old? The homeland cheats people of their land. Where will people work in Bophuthatswana because it cannot provide jobs and promotes poverty and oppression."

Official Refutes Reports of Forced Removals

MB181353 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1338 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 18 Sep (SAPA)--Reports are not true that thousands of residents of the farms Bloedfontein and Geweerfontien are being forcibly removed from their land, the deputy minister of development and land affairs said today. Mr B.H. Wilkens said reports of forced removals at the two farms north of Pretoria to an area called Rust Der Winter were "devoid of truth." He said the reports stemmed from the borders of particular states extension amendment bill which was passed by parliament earlier this month. The bill provided inter alia that Gewerfontein and Bloedfontein may be transferred to the Republic of Bophuthatswana by proclamation.

Press reports this week said the 15,000-strong mainly Ndebele-speaking residents of the area denounced the government's intention to incorporate Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein into Bophuthatswana and forcibly remove the residents to Rust Der Winter--an area earmarked for incorporation into Kwandebel.

Mr Wilkens said the farms belonged to the Bagatla tribe of Chieftainness Regina Moepi who "made strong representations" for the incorporation of Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein into Bophuthatswana. The press reports claimed an ownership dispute between the present residents of the farms and Chieftainess Moepi--a member of the Bophuthatswana parliament. The residents purport that when the farm was sold to the workers in 1917, a chief was officially required to sign the title deed. Their Chief Motellane was too far away and a nominee, Chief Robert Moepi of the Bagatla, was called in to sign. They said a meeting was called in 1948 between the residents and the then chief of the Bagatla, Chief Patrick Moepi, where the deed of transfer was handed back to the residents of the two farms.

Mr Wilkens said after consultations between the South African Government and the governments of Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele, it was decided to "accede to the request" of the chieftainess to incorporate the area into Bophuthatswana. Mr Wilkens said although there "might be a minority of the inhabitants who would prefer the incorporation of the two farms into KwaNdebele," it was not the intention of the South African government to force them to move elsewhere. He said they could continue to reside there if they wished as they had since 1929 when the land concerned was acquired by the tribe.

At a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein community spokesmen quoted correspondence earlier this year with Mr Wilkens' department where residents said they were "not prepared to move to Rust Der Winter because they love their farm and they are happy."

They said they had never been consulted on incorporation.

Should, however, there be inhabitants who are "prepared to move" following the incorporation of the two farms into Bophuthatswana, Mr [name indistinct] said they could approach the department which would "then make land available for settlement." He said these inhabitants would be compensated for "any losses they may have suffered."

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CSO: 3400/8

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

STEVE BIKO MEMORIAL SERVICE--Pretoria, 12 Sep (SAPA)--Spirited singing marked a small memorial service held in Pretoria today for black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko, who died in police custody exactly nine years ago. Officials from the Council of Unions of South Africa, the Azanian People's Organization and the Azanian Students Movement led the service, attended by about 35 people, in the Willie Theron building in Bosman Street. The songs were interspersed with poetry readings. Similar services were scheduled to be held today in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 12 Sep 86 MB] /9738

URBAN DEVELOPMENT TALKS--Delegates from South Africa and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei] countries held talks in Pretoria today on urban development and housing. At the talks, which were chaired by the chairman of the South African Housing Commission, Mr W.J. Van der Merwe Muree, South Africa proposed the establishment of a small practical housing project in each independent national state. It is suggested that the project be used to demonstrate and practice the application of housing strategies. In a statement released after the talks, the secretariat for the multilateral cooperation in southern Africa says the South African White paper on urbanization formed the basis of discussion. It says the training of town clerks and treasurers in southern Africa was identified as a priority. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Sep 86 MB] /9738

BLACKS PROPERTY RIGHTS--Blacks are able to acquire full property rights in certain residential areas in terms of the Development of Black Communities Amendment Act, which came into effect earlier this week. The director of community development of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr (Piet van Heerden), said in Pretoria that the legislation gave blacks the right to own property in proclaimed towns, on trust lands and in the six self-governing states. In terms of the act, the rights, to leasehold can be converted to full property rights in such areas. Mr (Van Heerden) said the amendments to the existing acts and the accompanying regulations were a breakthrough because the public sector had worked closely with the private sector in preparing them. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 20 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/11

SOUTH AFRICA

ENERGY AUTARCHY SAID ASSURED BY NEW TECHNOLOGIES, STOCKPILING

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
21 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by ff., Capetown: "South Africa's Energy Plans Reach Beyond the Year 2000. Paper on Energy Supply Submitted to Parliament. Government Believed To Have Stockpiled Large Supplies of Oil"]

[Text] The South African Mining and Energy Ministry submitted to a Parliament meeting in Capetown the draft of a comprehensive plan for the development of energy resources in the Cape republic which extends far into the next millenium. The center pieces of this "draft white paper" are articles on ways to save energy, on the efficient use of coal, the development of nuclear energy, on more research on fossile materials, the examination of the usefulness of renewable energy resources, and on new technologies such as the use of electric vehicles, the establishment of additional manufacturing plants for synthetic fuels as well as the observation and possible support of the development of synthetic fuels on an international basis, and last but not least, the advancement of inter-governmental cooperation in the energy sector, especially in the an area south of the Sahara.

Involved in these research efforts is the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) who, in 1985, received 30 million rands (1 trade rand equals about DM 0.84) in funds from Pretoria and private business.

In order to intensify this research, Mining and Energy Minister Dr Adnie Stein recommended at the World Energy Conference (S.A. National Committee) that considerable new funds be made available through, among other things, a surtax on the sale of gasoline and diesel fuel, on domestic consumption of coal and, finally, on the sale of electricity by the Escom electric power company. He stated that the primary focus must be on preserving existing resources and on their more efficient utilization. Escom has completed its restructuring, and in the future, the company will operate in line with the most advanced private-business views, he added.

The oil supply of the Cape republic is assured, emphasized the minister, and nuclear energy will play an increasingly important role in meeting the country's needs; by the year 2000, another nuclear plant will become necessary in the western Cape region. Escom representatives added that after 2030, all new power plants on the Cape would be nuclear plants; and 19 different locations near and around the port city of Port Elizabeth are being scrutinized as to their suitability.

The nuclear plant Koeberg, which was established by the French company Framatome and is situated 30 km north of Capetown, operates with two reactors, each producing 965 megawatts. In the final essence, every newly planned installation depends on the relationship between the Boer republic and the Western industrial countries, especially its relations with France and the United States, where a license issued by Washington would be the decisive factor, at least under present building conditions. According to Dr Danie Steyn, Pretoria has approved the construction of a new nuclear research installation near the township of Gouroupa, close to the Gouritz river delta on the southern Cape. The white paper states that the search for additional uranium deposits will be intensified, especially for exports and the production of enriched metal. The FINANCIAL MAIL reported on this subject that the Pelindaba uranium enrichment plant is still expected to become operational this year.

In 1985, only 1 percent of South Africa's energy requirements were met by nuclear energy, 82.4 percent by coal or coal gasification, 10.4 percent by mineral oil, 6.1 percent by wood, and 0.1 percent by hydro-electric power. The geological survey of the Mining Ministry estimated South Africa's coal reserves to be 110 billion tons; 51 billion tons can be mined with the help of present-day technologies. The optimal and rational utilization of these reserves is of the greatest strategic importance, according to the paper submitted to Parliament. Hence taxation of this energy sector will be adapted to cause a minimum of friction. The total production of coal was 168 million tons in 1985, of which 77.8 million tons were consumed by Escom, and 44.3 million tons were exported. The most recent reports indicate that Denmark and France, whose combined purchases in 1985 totalled 9 million tons of hard coal, have stopped doing business with South Africa.

For over 10 years, South Africa has stockpiled oil, which reportedly is stored in abandoned mine shafts; any information on this is confidential. However, officially it became known that Pretoria has made unusually large oil purchases during the first quarter of 1986; hence President Botha's statement that South Africa could survive any oil boycott is credible. With the inclusion of a third drilling island, Pentow Skua, the search for oil and natural gas will shift from the Mossel Bay area to the west coast, the state-owned Southern Oil Exploration Company Soecor announced. Since the existing refineries are not used to capacity, the white paper says, there are no plans for new refineries; instead the existing pipeline net will be expanded.

In 1985 (1984), the Trek refinery, 52 percent of which is owned by the Gencor concern, had 675 (472) million rands worth of sales and a net profit of 27.2 (23.0) million rands. Shell South Africa stated in July 1986 that, in 1985, its capital investments in the Cape country increased by over 1 billion rands, sales climbed over 40 percent over those of the preceding year, operating costs by 25 percent, marketing costs by 20 percent, and that, due to the decline in the value of the rand, its production costs went up by 31 percent.

Chemical production and the export of coal showed above-average growth. While strictly rejecting the policy of apartheid, Shell SA sees no compelling reason

for abandoning its business in South Africa, company director John Wilson said on 9 July in the course of a discussion with BUSINESS DAY. Soekor confirmed as recently as in May 1986 that it is using natural gas from its Mossel Bay deposits for the production of chemicals and fuels; however, the 4.8 billion rand project seems to have been the cause for some concern in view of the oil price decline and, at the very least, more feasibility studies will be undertaken, a spokesman for the Mining Ministry said. Whenever economic and strategic considerations balance out, the latter would probably be the decisive factor.

Some engineers, including the Jan Hoogendoorn consulting firm, expressed the view that the construction of another--the fourth--coal-gasification plant, patterned on Sasol, might be more advantageous; with a production capacity, equal to that of the Mossel-Bay installation, i.e., 25,000 barrels of fuel a day, it would be possible to save 1 billion rands. The statement that 70-80 percent of the Mossel Bay costs had been spent domestically and therefore had provided considerable stimulus to the domestic economy were also questioned. In any case, in 1986, some 21.3 million rands were made available to Engineering Management Services Offshore (EMSO), a joint venture of the South African concern Murray & Roberts and the British firm Crawford & Russell International, for the preparation of construction designs for the Mossel-Bay project's off-shore segment. Exploitation of the enormous Kuda natural gas deposits in the Oranje river delta is faced with the problem that some of the deposits extend into Namibian territory and that this may cause political difficulties.

In 1986, the cheapest electricity was supplied by the Escom electric company which charged 5.81 cents per kilowatt-hour, according to the consulting firm National Utilities Services. In fiscal year 1985, Escom, with total assets of 31.1 (24.4) billion rands, showed 2.48 (1.92) billion rands in earnings and 2.14 (1.91) in expenditures. It earned 4.63 (3.83) billion rands from the sale of electricity, Board Chairman John Maree announced. Under his direction, the top-heavy organization cut its inventories by 1.4 billion rands and its overblown workforce by 6,000 to a total of 60,000. Since consumption increased at a somewhat slower rate than was estimated several years ago, Escom is building six new electric power plants at a slower pace. Each plant costs about 3.5 billion rands (allegedly at 1984 prices), the most important foreign suppliers being the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, France, Great Britain and the United States.

By delaying construction, the company was able to cut its capital requirements for the next four years by 1.2 billion rands. Escom's power production, totalling 25,456 megawatts, is expected to rise to 33,703 megawatts by 1990, and to 37,986 megawatts by 1998 to reach 43,000 megawatts in the 2020's. At the end of this year, Escom will test a new cooling method by putting 294 9-meter-diameter electric ventilators into service. The FINANCIAL MAIL reports that the company is going to replace the existing cooling towers and improve the efficient use of coal energy while reducing the consumption of water.

SOUTH AFRICA

SALARY, INFLATION GAP REPORTED WIDENING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 86 p 11

[Text]

THE gap between salary increases and inflation has widened to an all-time high with increases for all race groups lagging the inflation rate by 5,8 percent, according to the results of the 1986 general staff salary survey released yesterday by the remuneration division of P-E Corporate Services SA (Pty) Ltd.

The survey, undertaken from data provided by over 1 000 organisations employing approximately 1 200 000 staff of all race groups, showed that the overall percentage increase in basic salary levels for all race groups for the period June 30, 1985 to July 1, 1986 was 11,1 percent.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the same period was 16,9 percent, reflecting the 5,8 percent lag.

"This gap is the worst

in memory," said Miss Jane Ashburner, manager of the division. The picture became even more dismal, she added, when one considered that since the effective date of the survey, the CPI had risen to 18,2 percent.

This lag in salary increases started in 1983 and had continued at an alarming rate ever since. As inflation had been spiralling, companies had been restricted from granting significant increases by the severe financial restrictions they had been operating under.

Until 1982, the CPI had been used as one of the most important guides when determining salary and wage increases. "Forces of circumstance have now dictated, however, that companies' financial results be the prime measure taken into consideration when determining increases," she said.

The survey showed that whereas last year the lowest movement was recorded for Whites, this year Coloureds received the lowest salary increases at 10,4 percent. However, the movement for Whites was not far ahead at 11,0 percent.

Blacks moved from the top position in the salary and wage increase stakes to second place behind Asians. The salary movement for Blacks was 11,3 percent while that for Asians was the highest of all race groups at 11,6 percent. Last year Blacks received 12,3 percent and Asians 10,7 percent.

Miss Ashburner said the fact that increases for non-Whites have come closer to those for Whites indicated that the socio-political factors that had largely determined wage increases for non-Whites in the past had generally been shelved and replaced by the hard economic realities brought

about by the recession.

Looking at the cumulative increases against the cumulative inflation rate over the past five years, the survey showed that no-one had kept pace with inflation.

The cumulative CPI for this five-year period was 97 percent. Blacks came the closest to this with a cumulative wage increase of 91 percent, followed by Asians at 90 percent, Coloureds at 80 percent and Whites on the lowest rung at 73 percent.

"Salaries have, in fact, not kept pace with inflation for the past 10 years in the case of Whites," said Miss Ashburner.

The cumulative percentage pay increase for the past 10 years for Whites was 199,3 percent against a cumulative CPI for the same period of 255,0 percent.

"There has been a dismal run on salaries over this period," she said. — Sapa.

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SOUTH AFRICA

GOLD INCREASE EXPECTED TO REDUCE INCOME TAXES

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English on 21 September 1986 carries on page 15 Harry Schwarz's "Talking Cents" column of the "Review" section in which Mr Schwarz says that with the increased taxation from gold and platinum mines, the government should reduce income taxes, spend more, or put the money away for reserves or specific problems. "Reduced tax would increase disposable income, and with inflation still at high levels, despite economic fundamentals which should be bringing prices down, some relief could assist consumer demand in nominal terms, if not real terms." Schwarz says that concerning the state expenditure, this can be correctly channelled into job creation to improve the quality of life, and thereby restore national stability.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYED REPORT 'EXAGGERATED'--The director general of manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, said allegations that there are 6 million unemployed people in the country are a gross exaggeration. Dr Van der Merwe told our Pretoria news staff that the official figure, with the exclusion of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] countries, was about 700,000, although several economists were of the opinion that a more realistic figure was between 1.7 and 2.0 million. However, these figures included the TBVC countries. He said that unemployment remained a serious problem which despite the government's attempt to bring relief was also the responsibility of the private sector. Dr Van der Merwe said the rapid population growth and the influx of illegal work seekers from neighboring states were aggravating the problem. Referring to the repatriation of illegal workers, he said that every effort was being made to trace the approximately 1.3 million people and to remove them from the labor market. Dr van der Merwe said that in his opinion the unemployment problem would not be solved immediately but pointed out that the government had granted 1000 million rand since June last year for the relief of the problem.
[Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9604

FREE TRADING AREAS IN EAST LONDON--Pretoria, 19 Sep (SAPA)--Three free trading areas have been proclaimed in East London, one of which is in the center of the city, the director general of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr Andreas van Wyk, said in Pretoria today. Details of the areas appear in the Government Gazette, as well as notification of the establishment of another free trading area in Nigel. In terms of the proclamations, certain sections of the Group Areas Act are not applicable in these areas to enable members of all race groups to "occupy, use or acquire buildings, land or premises," for trading purposes.
[Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9604

SPANISH AIRLINE DISCONTINUES FLIGHTS--Johannesburg, 19 Sep (SAPA)--Spain's national airline, Iberia, tonight confirmed reports that it was withdrawing flights from South Africa from 1 November. Mr Venceslao Corral, Iberia's commercial vice-president for Africa, said the decision was a "pure case of economics." Speaking at a farewell function for tourism industry workers in Johannesburg, Mr Corral said Iberia had lost R20 million on its Madrid-Johannesburg route during the 1984/85 financial year, and the airline had already lost more than this during the current financial year. The move was part of Iberia's decision to cut back on all unprofitable routes and to utilise its stock of aircraft for newly opened lucrative routes to the Far East and the United States. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2101 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9604